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Cover Photo: BLM volunteer Tom Taylor and his son Marty venture into the wilderness of Arizona with Hualapai, Taylor's adopted wild burro, and family dog Tazz. Tom and Hualapai also attend BLM public functions, and the burro is now the Bureau's mascot. Photo by John Beckett.

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A COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE GOALS CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT

The goals that appear in the Fiscal Year 2002 Annual Performance Plan are based on the Department's most recent revision of its Government Performance and Results Act strategic plan. This strategic plan, which covers the period from Fiscal Year 2000 to Fiscal Year 2005, was completed under the guidance and direction of the previous Administration and, therefore, does not necessarily reflect the policies and management priorities of the current Administration.

During 2001, the Department will review and, where appropriate, revise the current strategic plan. This review process will incorporate the views and concerns of the Department's partners and constituencies and will, in some cases, be the basis for new or restated annual performance goals and measures to provide overall direction to Interior's programs and deliver program results.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I am pleased to present the Bureau of Land Management's Consolidated Report. Its threefold purpose is to establish a performance plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 2002, revise our annual performance plan targets for FY 2001, and present results for FY 2000. This Report meets the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

For over 50 years, the Bureau of Land Management has been a leader in managing and protecting natural resources. It is our mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. We manage 264 million acres of public lands—about one-eighth of the land area of the United States—and approximately 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands.

These public lands are an important component of the Nation's economy, providing stability and growth for local communities. The estimated FY 2000 market value of production from energy and minerals, grazing and timber resources occurring on the public lands was $13.7 billion. The direct and indirect economic impact of these commercial activities is estimated to be $29.2 billion.

We are in a unique position to manage and protect our Nation's priceless legacy. Among our many varied responsibilities on public lands, we are stewards for:

- Permitting commercial activities such as energy and minerals production, timber harvest, and livestock grazing
- Managing wild and free-roaming horses and burros
- Providing recreational, educational, and interpretational opportunities
- Operating and maintaining facilities and transportation systems
- Managing special areas such as National Monuments and Conservation Areas, Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic Trails
- Providing plant, fish, and wildlife habitat, including habitat for rare, vulnerable, and representative species
- Protecting paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites
- Maintaining the public land survey system for the Nation

In FY 2000, we achieved most of our performance measures, with the focus on meeting our stewardship responsibilities. Our accomplishments are significant, given the unprecedented fire season of FY 2000, which took a toll on both our lands and employees. As tremendous as the challenge of this wildfire season was, a bigger challenge lies ahead as we work with other Federal agencies; tribal, local, and state governments; and the private sector to restore and rehabilitate the land and communities affected by the wildfires.

Our FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan will help us to do even better in achieving our stewardship goals, especially in energy and minerals management, land use planning, fire suppression and restoration, facilities maintenance, and customer service. As stewards of the priceless legacy represented by our Nation's public lands, we pledge to keep these lands both healthy and productive.

Nina Rose Hatfield

Nina Rose Hatfield
Acting Director, Bureau of Land Management

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Executive Summary

The Bureau of Land Management is striving to improve land management practices by integrating performance into daily program management and oversight. Enhanced accountability through implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) has been instrumental in this effort. We have taken significant steps to reduce administrative costs, streamline work processes, focus on customer service, and improve our accountability to the American people. Many of our efforts are described throughout this document.

One of the biggest challenges that we faced this past year was responding to an unusually long and widespread wildfire season. More than 7 million acres of public land burned in over 90,000 wildland fires this past summer. Almost 30,000 firefighters and support personnel helped manage or suppress fires in 16 states, costing taxpayers more than $1 billion. Nearly all of our employees were affected in their jobs as well, whether serving as front-line firefighters or stepping in to complete mission-critical work at the field level as others were called to the firelines.

Even with the challenge of the fire season, we accomplished a wide range of activities on behalf of the American public. We will continue our efforts to achieve our performance goals and to meet ever-increasing customer demands in FY 2002. The next few paragraphs provide a summary of our GRPA program activities, our FY 2002 planned performance, and our FY 2000 actual performance. This sampling of our goals and performance is intended to provide the reader with an understanding of our diverse responsibilities.

PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

The public lands provide visitors with a wide array of recreational opportunities. We administer over 117,000 miles of fishable streams, 2.9 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, more than 6,400 miles of floatable rivers, more than 500 boating access points, over 50 National Back Country Byways, and 300 Watchable Wildlife sites. In addition to thousands of miles of multiple use trails that are available for motorcyclists, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers, we also manage over 4,500 miles of National Scenic, Historic, and Recreational Trails. In FY 2002 we propose to expend approximately $101.8 million (or approximately 5.9% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

We continued to manage for the growth in recreation on public lands in FY 2000. Part of this effort included the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, under which public land visitors are charged a fee to use campgrounds, day-use areas, and other developed sites. The money collected is returned to the site of collection and used to maintain or enhance the fee site itself, directly benefitting those who pay for and use the site. In FY 2000, we generated $6.5 million from the 100 projects at our fee demonstration sites. We are proud to report that 94% of recreation users were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience. We hope to maintain or improve that rating over the next two years.

PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

In FY 2000, we permitted various commercial activities on the public lands, including oil and gas leasing, grazing, timber production, and coal leasing, resulting in an estimated market value of production totaling $13.7 billion. To accommodate future competing demands on limited resources, we will continue to emphasize maintaining the health of the land as commercial use authorizations are approved. Measures to protect resources are provided at both the planning and leasing/permitting stages. Compliance will be ensured through inspection and enforcement. In

FY 2002 we will begin preparing for leasing and development of the oil reserves in the North Slope of Alaska through planning and coordination with other agencies. In FY 2002 we propose to expend approximately $262.1 million (or approximately 15.1% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

We met our goals associated with processing energy and mineral leases and permits, as well as right-of-way permits. We expect an increasing demand for energy and mineral leases and permits over the next two years and anticipate being able to respond to that demand in a timely manner. We exceeded our goal in renewing grazing permits to meet land health standards and will continue to meet established targets so that grazing on the public lands will remain healthy and sustainable.

PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare plant and animal communities; wild horse and burro herds; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. Some 2,100 special areas have been congressionally or administratively designated on BLM-managed public lands. We have inventoried and evaluated many of these sites and protected these legacies for the use and enjoyment of the American people. In FY 2002 we propose to expend approximately $150.4 million (or approximately 8.7% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

In FY 2000, we met all of our goals set for this program activity. Over the next two years, we will exceed our targets by increasing the percent of wild horse and burro herd management areas at appropriate management levels, assessing and improving the condition of the resources that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System, restoring "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties, and improving customer satisfaction with interpretive and educational opportunities on natural and cultural heritage sites.

Thieves attempted to remove this pictograph of a 17th or 18th century Navajo Ye'ii in Jesus Canyon, east of Farmington, New Mexico.

REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

We are responsible for protecting public lands and facilities from unauthorized uses, hazardous materials, illegal dumping, theft, wildfire, and other unsafe conditions. Population growth in rural areas of the West increases risks and responsibilities in fire suppression, search and rescue, and response to natural emergencies. We have worked diligently to reduce hazards and risks through field inspections and the maintenance and repair of our buildings, recreation sites, roads, bridges, trails, and dams. For hazardous substance releases, we have provided immediate protection for employee and public safety, remediated environmental damage, and determined responsible parties. In FY 2002, we propose to expend approximately $690.6 million (or approximately 37.6% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

We met almost all of our goals under this program activity. Our target for remediating hazardous sites and plugging orphan wells was exceeded and we took considerable strides to maintain 82% of roads in fair or good condition. While we did not meet our target for upgrading fire facilities, we will target completion for these and other facilities in the coming years.

FY 2000 marked the second year of a prolonged and destructive fire season that threatened health, safety, and property. The destructive nature of these fires has resulted in a tremendous workload for the next few years as we plan to rehabilitate damaged land resources, protect the urban areas that are adjacent to BLM-managed lands, and improve fire suppression readiness. These efforts and increased workload are reflected in our targets for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

We have extensive historical and current information on land ownership, use, and condition in the United States. Today, as the Internet enhances awareness of the vast data available from the agency, public demand for this information is increasing. Three types of data are in especially high demand: documents for General Land Office (GLO) and other title, boundary, and survey information; geographic-coordinate-based natural resource data from BLM's Geographic Information System (GIS); and the public land survey data contained in the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB). In FY 2002, we propose to expend approximately $53.7 million (or approximately 3.1% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

We met all of our targets associated with this program activity. We will strengthen our efforts to make even more information available to our partners and the public, and will begin tracking efforts to make more information available on the Internet regarding the status, condition and use of BLM-managed lands as well as the number of E-government business lines available through the Internet.

PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

We provide economic and technical assistance to many local, state, and tribal governments, and to Alaska Natives. For example, we convey land to Alaska Native peoples, Alaska Native corporations, and the State of Alaska. We also provide Native American tribes with fire suppression services and assistance to develop energy/minerals resources. For many tribes, the royalties from mineral development on tribal lands are critical to their financial well-being. In FY 2002, we propose to expend approximately $201.2 million (or approximately 11.6% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

For FY 2000, we met most of our targets for this program activity and will build on these successes in the next two years, working with tribes to manage tribal minerals, developing more agreements with tribes, and completing land conveyances.

UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Over the past two decades, demands placed on the public lands and resources have grown at a fast pace, challenging our resource managers to resolve land use conflicts and anticipate demands. Many of our land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents have not kept pace with these changes and no longer reflect current natural resource or socio-economic conditions. In FY 2002, we propose to expend approximately $221.8 (or approximately 12.8% of our proposed budgetary resources) million to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

For FY 2000, we did not meet our targets to evaluate and develop or update land use plans. However, we received additional appropriations to achieve these commitments in FY 2001. We are also requesting additional funds in FY 2002 to address these priority needs. We will use increased funding to complete the plans that were scheduled for FY 2000, as well as for achieving the targets set for subsequent years. We will also begin to measure interim steps to ensure that resource managers keep on schedule in meeting their targets for revising and developing land use plans.

RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Restoring and maintaining resource conditions on the public lands is critical. We are committed to contributing to clean water and healthy watersheds while protecting critical habitat for plant and animal species. In FY 2002 we propose to expend approximately $90.8 million (or approximately 5.2% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in this GPRA program activity.

We met most of our goals under this program activity, including treating lands to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and remediating hazardous wastes. For the next few years, we will continue these efforts and begin tracking the status of endangered and sensitive species to determine if restoration efforts are improving habitat for these key species.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FY 2000 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Of the 25 performance goals for FY 2000, 17 goals were met and 8 were not met. Additionally, of the 44 performance measures for FY 2000, 32 targets (73%) were met or exceeded, 11 targets (25%) were not met, and 1 target (2%) could not be reported. The actual results for each measure, with explanatory remarks, are summarized in this report. The following table summarizes our accomplishments by GPRA program activity:

FY 2000 PERFORMANCE GOAL SUMMARY

GPRA Program Activity	Annual Goals	Performance Targets and Results
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	2	1 target exceeded; 1 target met 1 target not met 1 could not be reported
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	5	4 targets exceeded; 2 targets met 2 targets not met
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources	5	2 targets exceeded; 4 targets met
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	5	5 targets exceeded; 4 targets met 3 targets not met
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	2	2 targets exceeded; 2 targets met
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	3	2 targets met; 1 target not met
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	1	3 targets not met
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	2	2 targets exceeded; 1 target met 1 target not met

About This Document

THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT (GPRA) REQUIRES AGENCIES TO SUBMIT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS TO CONGRESS WITH THEIR FISCAL YEAR BUDGET REQUEST, AND TO PREPARE AN ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT AT THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR (FY) ON HOW WELL THEY MET THEIR GOALS.

We have combined the FY 2000 Annual Performance Report with the FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan in this document, rather than preparing a separate FY 2000 Report. We believe this consolidated Plan and Report will be more useful to Congress and the appropriations process than submitting separate documents at separate times. This consolidated document covers what we have accomplished in FY 2000; what we plan to accomplish in the current fiscal year, FY 2001; and what we propose to accomplish in FY 2002 with the budget resources we are requesting. In a single presentation, the reader can see the trends in our performance targets along with the trends in our results.

The Annual Performance Plan for FY 2002 and Annual Performance Report for FY 2000 is divided into three sections:

Section 1 - Introduction and Overview states our agency's mission; addresses links to Departmental goals, the budget, and our Strategic Plan; and contains a FY 2002 Goals-at-a-Glance Table that provides a summary of our goals, performance targets, and budget allocations.

Section 2 - GPRA Program Activities and Goals includes a section on each program activity, including a budget table identifying the sources of funding supporting the program activity. Under each program activity section are the long-term goals for FY 2005 and annual goals for FY 2002. Each goal is accompanied by a descriptive narrative and a report of performance for FY 2000. Each goal also contains a data verification and validation section.

Section 3 - Additional GPRA Information addresses customer service, crosscutting issues, management issues, internal evaluations, and other topics that are addressed by GPRA requirements.

Section 1 - Introduction and Overview

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) came into being in 1946, when the Grazing Service was merged with the General Land Office to form the Bureau of Land Management within the Department of the Interior. When we were initially created, there were over 2,000 unrelated and often conflicting laws for managing the public lands. The Bureau had no unified legislative mandate until Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

In FLPMA, Congress recognized the value of the remaining public lands by declaring that these lands would remain in public ownership. Congress gave us the term "multiple use" management, defined as "management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people." BLM-managed public lands are dominated by extensive grasslands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra and deserts. We are responsible for managing a variety of resources on these lands, including energy and minerals, timber, forage, wild horse and burro populations, fish and wildlife habitats, recreation, wilderness, and archaeological and historical sites.

Increasingly, we have had to address the needs of a growing and changing West. Ten of the twelve western states with significant proportions of BLM-managed lands have among the fastest rates of population growth in the United States. Public lands that are adjacent to rapidly growing urban communities are critical interfaces that need to be protected from wildfires, vandalism, contamination, and other threats that could impact the safety of those communities and the public lands.

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

"It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

1.3 LINKAGE TO DEPARTMENTAL GOALS

We contribute to the accomplishment of five overarching goals set by the Department of the Interior. Major links between these Departmental goals and the Bureau's goals are presented in the table below.

Departmental Goal	Related BLM Mission Goals	Long-Term Goals
Protect the Environment and Preserve our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources	• Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources • Understand the Condition of the Public Lands • Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	See Sections 2.3, 2.7, 2.8
Provide Recreation for America	• Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	See Section 2.1
Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Environment and a Strong Economy	• Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities • Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	See Sections 2.2 and 2.4
Provide Science for a Changing World	• Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	See Section 2.5
Meet Our Trust Responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Our Commitments to Island Communities	• Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	See Section 2.6

1.4 LINKAGE TO BUDGET

GPRA Program Activities are listed in the table below, along with their associated budgets for comparison between the FY 2002 President's Budget and prior years. A more detailed relationship between GPRA Program Activities and the budget is shown in a table at the beginning of each Program Activity section. Those tables identify the appropriation account code, budget activity, and budget subactivity, where applicable, for the FY 2000 Enacted, FY 2001 Enacted, and FY 2002 President's Budget. Funded levels identified in the tables below exclude Mandatory and Mandatory Trust Accounts (Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations, and Permanent Operating Accounts).

These funded levels identify approximate Budget Authority by GPRA Program Activity (also referred to as "responsibility segment"). The formula used to calculate funding totals for each GPRA Program Activity was consistent for each of the three years shown to provide a good basis of comparison. In the final FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan, which we will publish next year as part of our FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan, these tables will be modified to conform with the Enacted Budget and the performance goals modified to reflect Congressional action on the President's Budget.

GPRA Program Activity	FY 2000 Enacted Budget $(000's)	FY 2001 Enacted Budget $(000's)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget $(000's)
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	79,000	97,400	101,800
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	232,100	250,400	262,100
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources	152,600	160,200	150,400
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	506,300	985,900	690,600
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	50,900	53,000	53,700
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	183,900	250,300	201,200
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	193,800	250,800	221,800
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	96,700	98,700	90,800
Total	1,497,300	2,146,700	1,772,400

1.5 ADJUSTMENTS TO BLM'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The annual goals in our FY 2002 Performance Plan are based on our FY 2000-2005 Strategic Plan, which was released in September 2000. Some of the goals reported for FY 2000 were discontinued or modified to reflect new priorities outlined in our Strategic Plan. We have also adjusted some of our long-term goal targets and measures based upon more recent performance information (baseline information) and current and projected funding levels. Other long-term goal changes reflect changes in current priorities and improvements in the ability to provide more quantifiable measurements. For instance, some of our goals that were characterized in percentages were changed to "numbers accomplished" because it was difficult to measure the percent accomplished using baselines that were not comparable. The changes in our Annual Performance Goals are outlined in Section 2, GPRA Program Activity, and are summarized in the following table.

Goal Number	Current Long-Term Goal provided in FY 2002 APP	Previous Long-Term Goal provided in Strategic Plan
01.02.01	By FY 2005, authorize 29,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 63,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 33,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	By FY 2005, 80% of actions are completed on existing energy and mineral leases, permits, and claims on the Federal lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.
01.02.04	By FY 2005, annually process 6,500 rights-of-way and 1,000 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	By FY 2005, meet 80% of the demand for rights-of-way and process 90% of lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with land health standards.
01.03.01	By FY 2005, establish management goals, objectives and actions to achieve compliance with the authorizing legislation or proclamation for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System units.	By FY 2005, assess the condition of all the units in the National Landscape Conservation System and implement critical management actions in areas at risk.
01.03.03	By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas.	By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 15% of the Herd Management Areas.
01.04.03	By FY 2005, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and cleanup 1,000 hazardous material sites on public lands.	By FY 2005, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 50 abandoned mines and cumulatively cleanup 1,018 hazardous material sites on public lands.
01.04.05	By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. The total acreage to have the natural ecological process restored by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2003. ***(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)***	By FY 2005, improve public and employee fire safety by reducing serious wildland fire accidents to zero, maintaining the 10-year average of human caused fires at or below 1,024 (16%) and upgrading 78 fire facilities to approved standards.
01.06.02	By FY 2005, process 5,300 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	By FY 2005, complete 80% of actions on existing energy and mineral leases on Indian lands while protecting/enhancing environmental values and minimizing future liabilities.

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.01 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation	.01 By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition.	In FY 2002, 81% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.	101,800
	.02 By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.	In FY 2002, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.	
	.03 By FY 2005, 55 land use plans have updated OHV designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.	In FY 2002, 18 land use plans have updated OHV designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities	
01.02 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities	.01 By FY 2005, annually authorize 29,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 63,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 33,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2002, authorize 26,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 55,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 31,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	262,100
	.02 By 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by issuing 9,113 grazing permit renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.	In FY 2002, issue 1,580 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.02 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities (continued)	.03 By FY 2005, consistent with established land health standards, annually offer for sale on a decadal average, 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF outside the Pacific Northwest.	In FY 2002, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.	
	.04 By FY 2005, annually process 6,500 rights-of-way and 1,000 lease, permit, license and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2002, complete 6,000 rights-of-way and process 900 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	
	.05 By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	In FY 2002, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	
01.03 Preserve natural and cultural heritage resources	.01 By FY 2005, establish management goals, objectives and actions to achieve compliance with the authorizing legislation or proclamation for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System units.	In FY 2002, establish goals, objectives, and actions through completion of Land Use Plans for 4 National Conservation Areas or Monuments; and develop a template for establishing goals, objectives and actions for other types of NLCS units (wild and scenic rivers, national historic trails, wilderness areas).	150,400
	.02 By FY 2005, assess the condition of 50% of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and implement critical management actions in areas at-risk.	In FY 2002, assess the condition of 20% (or 170) of the ACECs and implement 85 management actions in areas at risk.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.03 Preserve natural and cultural heritage resources (continued)	.03 By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas.	In FY 2002, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 110 (or 56%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.	
	.04 By FY 2005, restore and protect 1,354 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.	In FY 2002, restore and protect 230 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative total is 1,027).	
	.05 By FY 2005, annually conduct "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories on 25,000 acres of public lands.	In FY 2002, conduct 25,000 acres of "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories.	
	.06 By FY 2005, ensure that collections at 18% of the non federal curatorial facilities housing BLM cultural and paleontological collections are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.	In FY 2002, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities (cumulative total is 15 partnerships).	
	.07 By FY 2005, 75% of surveyed visitors understand the purpose of the National Landscape Conservation System units they visited and 80% are satisfied with BLM's management of these areas.	In FY 2002, the BLM will establish baseline information on visitor knowledge and satisfaction for each National Conservation Area and National Monument.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.04 Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property	.01 By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 99% of bridges and 68% of dams will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Eighty-five percent of facilities will be in good safety, health and environmental condition.	In FY 2002, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%; dams will increase to 61%; bridges will increase to 95%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 75%.	690,600
	.02 By 2005, assess condition of 100% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and prospective road closures. Improve 80% of roads to be in good or fair condition.	In FY 2002, cumulatively assess condition of 40% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures and improve 75% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.	
	.03 By FY 2005, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites on public lands.	In FY 2002, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous materials sites on public lands (cumulative totals are 1,200 mines and 600 hazardous materials sites).	
	.04 By FY 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands and resources.	In FY 2002, investigate and take enforcement action on 50% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

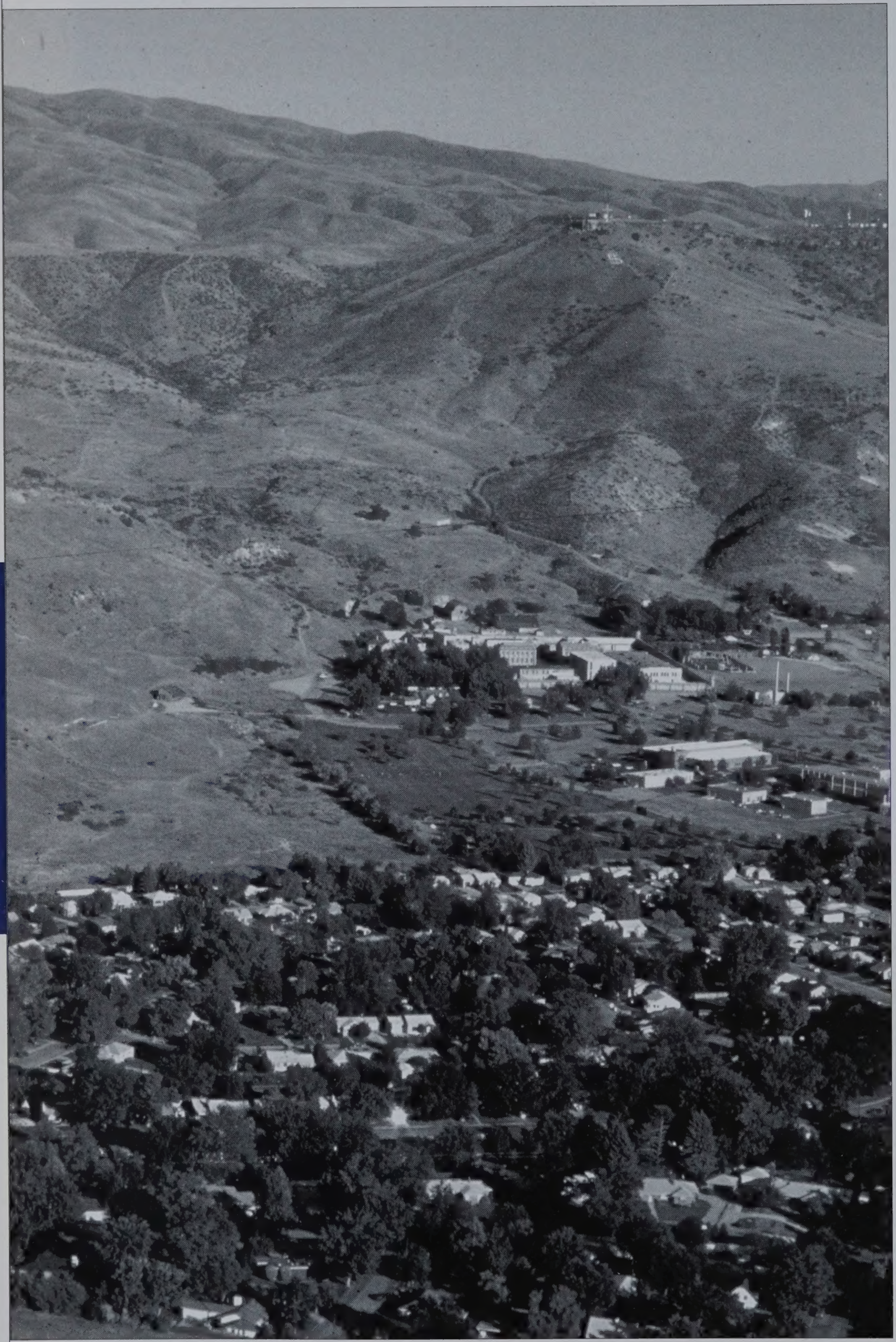
GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.04 Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property (continued)	.05 By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. The total acreage to have the natural ecological process restored by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2003. ***(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)***	In FY 2002, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 7% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2002, 77 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. ***(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)***	
01.05 Improve land, resource, and title information	.01 By FY 2005, post 4,260,000 public land records on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval.	In FY 2002, post 200,000 public land records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.	53,700
	.02 By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	In FY 2002, provide accessibility to 12% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	
	.03 By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition and use of BLM lands for 6 priority program areas.	In FY 2002, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition and use of BLM lands for 3 priority program areas.	
	.04 By FY 2005, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 12 business lines with the public, tribes and other agencies.	In FY 2002, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 7 business lines with the public, tribes and other agencies.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
01.06 Provide economic and technical assistance	.01 By FY 2005, establish and maintain 45 formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, and cadastral survey and for administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self governance agreements, cooperative agreements and technical assistance).	In FY 2002, establish and maintain 30 formal agreements with federally recognized tribes in the management of tribal minerals, cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.	201,200
	.02 By FY 2005, annually process 5,300 energy and mineral post lease actions and complete 4,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2002, process 5,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,800 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	
	.03 By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposal and land conveyance actions outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.	In FY 2002, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 200,000 acres of land disposal actions outside Alaska in support of local community and State economic needs.	
02.01 Understand the condition of the public lands	.01 By FY 2005, assess the condition of the public lands within 150 priority sub-basins.	In FY 2002, assess the condition of public lands in 45 priority sub-basins.	221,800
	.02 By 2002, evaluate 100% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents. By FY 2005, prepare 29 new land use plans and annually amend 26 existing plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	In FY 2002, evaluate 100% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents; develop 8 new land use plans and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	

1.6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2002 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONCLUDED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000's)
02.02 Restore at risk resources and maintain functioning systems	.01 By FY 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards.	In FY2002, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 14 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 1%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines and plug/reclaim 15 orphan wells.	90,800
	.02 By FY 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY2002, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 250 watersheds within priority sub-basins.	
	.03 By 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY2002, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 80 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 394,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.	
	.04 By FY 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."	In FY 2002, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 150 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive".	
		TOTALS	1,772,400



As rapid growth continues throughout the West, so do our urban-interface areas, like the Boise Foothills just north of Boise, Idaho. Escalating human activity and residential expansion onto surrounding wildlands greatly increases many public land management responsibilities, including law enforcement, wildfire prevention, recreation development, and wildlife habitat restoration.

Section 2 - GPRA Program Activities and Goals

THE EIGHT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN THIS SECTION ADDRESS THE SCOPE OF OUR MULTIPLE USE MISSION, INCLUDING RECREATION, COMMERCIAL USE, HERITAGE RESOURCES, HEALTH AND SAFETY, INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITIES, UNDERSTANDING THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND RESTORING AT-RISK RESOURCES/MAINTAINING FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS AND THE HEALTH OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. EACH IS RELATED TO OUR BUDGET, AS IDENTIFIED IN BUDGET TABLES WITHIN EACH GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY SECTION. STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (SECTION 2.9) ARE LOCATED AT THE END OF THIS SECTION.

2.1 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation

DESCRIPTION

The public lands provide visitors with a wide array of recreational opportunities. We administer over 117,000 miles of fishable streams, 2.9 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, 6,400 miles of floatable rivers, 500 boating access points, over 50 National Back Country Byways, and 300 Watchable Wildlife sites. The public lands provide habitat for more than 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish. Big game animals, including elk, pronghorn, mountain sheep, caribou, deer, and moose, live on western public lands, as do waterfowl and many species of small game animals. We also manage over 4,500 miles of National Scenic, Historic, and Recreational Trails, in addition to thousands of miles of multiple use trails for motorcyclists, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. These opportunities are provided where they are compatible with other authorized land uses, minimize risks to public health and safety, and maintain the health and diversity of the land. Working with partners and users, we have implemented a recreation fee program to help improve the quality of services provided. We also are maintaining an aggressive program to improve the physical condition of our facilities at recreation areas.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.01.01: In FY 2002, 81% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.

01.01.02: In FY 2002, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

01.01.03: In FY 2002, 18 land use plans have updated OHV Designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.

Budget Table ($000) for GPRA Activity 1: Recreation

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1100	Wildlife and Fisheries	7,300	7,600	7,500
1200	Recreation Management	34,900	46,100	46,000
1600	Resource Protection & Maintenance	12,500	16,100	23,500
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	12,300	12,700	12,700
2100	Construction	5,600	8,400	5,500
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	5,500	5,800	5,900
	Service Charges (Recreation Permit Cost Recovery)	900	700	700
	Programmatic Total	79,000	97,400	101,800

Recreational improvements (volunteers repairing the roof of a Pony Express Station), West Desert, Utah.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Long-Term Goal 01.01.01: By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, 81% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of physical facilities in SRMAs in good or fair condition	--	80	80	83.6	81	81
Percent of physical facilities in SRMAs that are universally accessible	--	--	5	unknown	10	10

Goal Description: There are 337 Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) on the public lands. In FY 1999 approximately 80% of the physical facilities in SRMAs were in good or fair condition, while 20% were in poor condition. SRMAs direct recreation and funding to lands that provide a specific recreation activity. They generally reflect the recreation niches established by our Field Offices in geographic terms. SRMAs require a high level of recreation investment and management to maintain them in fair or good condition. Recorded recreation use at public land facilities is increasing at a rate of 5 to 10% per year. Some facilities that previously recorded little use are now experiencing increases in visitation rates of up to 50% per year.

Additional use is having a significant impact on the facilities. To offset the impacts of level funding and increasing recreation use, we are continuing to participate in the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, under which public land visitors are charged a fee to use campgrounds, day use areas, and other developed sites. All of the money collected is returned to the site of collection and used to maintain or enhance the fee site itself, directly benefitting those who pay for and use the site. This program expanded from 10 projects in 1997 collecting $419,000, to 100 fee projects in FY 2000 collecting $6.5 million.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, assure that 80% of SRMAs physical facilities are in good or fair condition.

Report: We exceeded our goal, with 83.6% of SRMAs physical facilities in good or fair condition. Given current resources and anticipated increased use of SRMAs, future targets will not be adjusted higher. The Recreation Fee Demonstration program continued to grow to the maximum of 100 projects in fiscal year 2000, with a total of $6.5 million being collected from fee demonstration sites. We are using this funding and deferred maintenance project funding to ensure that facilities are constructed and maintained to meet customers needs. These efforts will ensure that the high-use SRMA physical facilities are maintained in good or fair condition.

Goal: In FY 2000, assure that 5% of Recreation Fee Demonstration Project facilities are universally accessible.

Report: Performance was not reported for FY 2000 because sufficient numbers of inventories/evaluations were not completed this year to provide the baseline for necessary reporting. This information should be available in FY 2001 as we complete a scheduled evaluation of the program. An automated tracking system is scheduled to be on-line in FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (SRMAs)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing quality recreational opportunities. The goal is measurable, understandable, and is directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Headquarters and State specialists assess the quality of Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) data through self-evaluations and monitoring.
Data Source	The FIMMS tracks condition of BLM facilities. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year, and these are entered into BLM's Management Information System (MIS).
Data Limitations	Program staff have used FIMMS for many years and the definitions are consistent. However, FIMMS does not yet interface with MIS, which results in dual entry of data.
Planned Improvements	The BLM will validate the accuracy of FIMMS data this year.

Data Validation (Accessibility)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing recreational opportunities for disabled visitors. The goal is understandable and related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal will use written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Program experts will assess the quality of the Accessibility Data Management System (ADMS) through spot checks and monitoring.
Data Source	The ADMS system will be used to determine accessibility for people with disabilities. The information from the system will then be entered into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Implementation depends upon completion of the ADMS system. In the first year of implementation, some data inconsistencies are likely. Dual entry may result in errors.
Planned Improvements	The BLM will validate the accuracy of ADMS system this year and will monitor the data quarterly.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Long-Term Goal 01.01.02: By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of recreation users satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience	--	93	93	94	94	94
Percent of recreation users satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in SRMAs	--	--	84	76	76	76

Goal Description: As our recreation areas experience greater usage, an increase in the expectations of the American public regarding the quality of their recreation experience is inevitable. During 2000, the highest participation (as recorded in millions of participants) was reported in the following activities: camping (11.5); driving for pleasure (10.5); hiking, backpacking, and walking (9.3); viewing public lands (7.8); hunting (6.0); fishing (5.9); viewing wildlife (4.9); picnicking (4.7); non-motorized boating (4.5), and photography (4.3). Approximately 45% of the visitor days on public lands were recorded in developed sites and areas, while the remainder were recorded in dispersed use areas where visitors are not supported by developed recreation and visitor use facilities. We plan to meet this increased demand for developed and dispersed use with level funding and maintain the current level of customer satisfaction in future years.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands.

Report: We met our goal, with 94% of recreation users reporting that they were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience.

Goal: In FY 2000, 84% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts in SRMAs.

Report: We did not meet our target, with only 76% of users reporting satisfaction with their interpretation and environmental education experiences in SRMAs. As FY 2000 was a baseline year, the target of 84% was based on satisfaction surveys related to the overall quality of experience. It may have been unrealistic to target comparable satisfaction ratings for interpretation and education. While we have been improving our interpretation and environmental education at these sites, we still have a long way to go. In these interpretive programs, our managers involve local community groups, tribes, and other agencies in planning. For example, an interagency team is planning, designing, and constructing a new Coldfoot visitor center in Alaska. Even with increasing demand for recreation and level funding over the next few years, we expect to achieve a satisfaction rating close to our baseline of 76%.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	These goals were reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting these goals will have a direct impact on providing recreational opportunities. The goals are measurable, understandable, and directly related to the program activity.
Data Verification	Research methods meet accepted statistical standards for accuracy and reliability. Representative sampling of selected recreation sites will be used to ensure statistical validity of these data. The recreation staff will also take part in program evaluations this year, which will include a review of customer data and program accomplishments.
Data Source	The RMIS (Recreation Management Information System) provides data on numbers of visitors for each BLM recreation site. An outside contractor provides customer research that is reported by the recreation program and displayed on the MIS.
Data Limitations	An outside contractor completes the survey analysis, so the BLM does not have complete control over the data.
Planned Improvements	The BLM will conduct a program evaluation of the Recreation program this year that will cover the performance measures and survey tools.

The Alpine Loop Back Country Byway in Colorado offers spectacular opportunities to hike among the wildflowers.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Long-Term Goal 01.01.03: By FY 2005, 55 land use plans have updated Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, 18 land use plans have updated OHV Designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Land use plans with updated OHV Designation decisions (cumulative)	--	--	--	--	14	18

Goal Description: The past two decades have seen a dramatic increase in the number of off-highway vehicles (OHVs) and their use on the public lands. Our older BLM land use plans usually include few restrictions on OHV use. Potentially negative impacts on resources, including threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, wildlife habitat, riparian, soils, and watershed resources, may be occurring. To bring our OHV management in line with existing Executive Orders on OHV Management, we are aggressively updating our land use planning decisions.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will ensure that planning documents consider OHV use, which directly impacts recreational opportunities. The goal is measurable and understandable.
Data Verification	National OHV Strategy issued in FY 2000 included guidance to Field Offices. Reassessments of OHV designations are also required and outlined in BLM's Planning Guidance; and Program Staff will review new or amended land use plans to determine if OHV designations were properly addressed.
Data Source	Information will be tracked in the MIS and linked to the Director's Tracking system.
Data Limitations	Even though this is a new measure in FY 2001, data limitations are not anticipated.
Planned Improvements	None planned for FY 2001.

2.2 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities

DESCRIPTION

The public lands are an important component of the Nation's economy, providing economic stability and growth for local and regional economies. Public lands also provide substantial returns to the American people. As illustrated in the table below, these activities generated nearly $1.7 billion in revenue in FY 2000. Energy and mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees accounted for $1.6 billion of the total. The market value of energy, mineral, and other production on the public lands amounted to an estimated $13.7 billion. The nature and scope of commercial activities have changed over time and will continue to evolve as new technologies are developed and as the population increases in the United States, particularly in the West. To accommodate future competing demands on limited resources, we will emphasize maintaining the health of the land as commercial use authorizations are approved. Measures to protect the environment will be strengthened at the planning and leasing/permitting stages. Compliance will be ensured through inspection and enforcement.

01.02.01: In FY 2002, authorize 26,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 55,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 31,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions. Assure all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

01.02.02: In FY 2002, issue 1,580 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.

01.02.03: In FY 2002, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.

01.02.04: In FY 2002, complete 6,000 rights-of-way and process 900 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

01.02.05: In FY 2002, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

Public/Federal Land Commercial Activity	Value FY 2000 (millions $)	Revenue Generated FY 2000 (millions $)
Oil and Gas, Geothermal, Helium	8,616	1,164
Coal	3,027	379
Other Leasable and Salable Minerals	911	49
Locatable Minerals	986	24
Grazing	93	14
Timber	21	14
Realty	20	11
Total	13,674	1,655

Budget Table for GPRA Activity 2:
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	45,100	53,500	47,400
1300	Energy and Minerals	76,500	80,400	93,700
1400	Realty and Ownership Management	18,700	19,600	21,400
1600	Resource Protection and Maintenance	1,300	5,200	6,400
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	38,200	39,300	39,300
1900	Mining Law Administration	33,400*	34,300*	33,300**
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	34,500	35,800	35,800
8000	Range Improvements	6,000	6,000	6,000
	Service Charges (Deposits and Forfeitures)	7,900	6,700	6,700
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	3,900	3,900	4,400
	Programmatic Total	232,100	250,500	262,100

*** Not added to total; offset by receipts.**
**** Only $1,000,000 added to total; remainder offset by receipts.**

Coal shovels are seen working in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. About 94 percent of coal extracted in Wyoming comes from the Powder River Basin, producing more than 300,000 tons per year that is used for electrical generation in 29 States.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.01: By 2005, authorize 29,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 63,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 33,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, authorize 26,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 55,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 31,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of lease and pre-lease actions authorized	N/A	N/A	25,400	24,400	24,000	26,000
Number of post-lease actions processed	N/A	N/A	45,900	46,000	51,700	55,000
Number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken	N/A	N/A	25,200	25,600	24,700	31,000

Goal Description: Increasing demand for commercial energy and mineral resources has made it challenging for us to accomplish both our workload associated with existing leases and permits and to conduct the reviews required to meet the demand for new leases. We are experiencing significant growth in gas well drilling, with much of the expansion due to the current interest in coalbed methane (CBM) in Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and Colorado. We are also going to prepare for leasing and development of the oil reserves in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) should they be opened for entry.

The focus of our energy and minerals programs includes:

1. Conducting inspections and enforcement actions on existing leases and permits
2. Meeting contractual obligations on existing leases and permits, including authorizing lease transfers, when sufficient bonding is available to ensure the eventual reclamation of the area.
3. Determining the potential of the public lands to meet U.S. future demand for oil, natural gas, and coalbed methane gas.
4. Issuing new leases where the supporting planning and NEPA documents incorporate current information and reflect our understanding of conditions and trends of the public lands. This would include addressing the preplanning and coordination requirements for developing an Environmental Impact Statement for leasing and development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to allow for initial lease sales by FY 2004. This would also include development of an Environmental Impact Statement for additional leasing on the North Slope of the NPR-A, to allow full-field development by FY 2003.

We will strive to maintain processing actions on existing leases, permits, and claims within regulatory timeframes. This is notable, given the fact that the time required to process authorizations to conduct activities on leased lands is increasing because of complex and changing conditions that require more detailed environmental analyses. With the listing of additional threatened and endangered species and the myriad demands on the western public lands, the workload complexity associated with issuing new leases and permits is continuing to increase.

Components of our goals include numerous workload measures tracked in the BLM's Management Information System (MIS):

- The number of lease and pre-lease actions authorized is the aggregate of the number of oil and gas leases processed, coal leases processed, non-energy mineral leases processed, new mining claims recorded, and oil and gas reservoir management agreements.
- The number of post-lease actions processed is the aggregate of the number of oil and gas applications for permit to drill processed, coal post-lease actions processed, non-energy mineral post-lease actions processed, mining claim validity examinations processed, oil and gas reservoir lease adjustments processed, and oil and gas post-lease actions and sundry notices processed.
- The number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken is the aggregate of the number of oil and gas inspection and enforcement actions, oil and gas reservoir drainage cases processed, solid minerals inspections/product verification, surface management inspections, and oil and gas bonding compliance actions.

FY 2000 ANNUAL REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 93% of actions on existing leases, permits, and claims consistent with land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Report: We exceeded our goal by processing all leases, permits, and claims, consistent with land health standards and in a timely manner. In fact, we received and processed 17% more requests than occurred in the baseline year (FY 1998). The way we are measuring our efforts to provide opportunities for energy and minerals development is being changed for FY 2001: we will measure our performance using three more quantifiable goals related to the number of pre-lease and lease actions, post-lease actions, and compliance actions accomplished.

In FY 2000, a total of 24,400 lease and pre-lease actions were authorized, 46,000 post-lease actions were completed, and 25,600 compliance, inspection and enforcement actions were taken. Specific accomplishments included issuing 2,881 oil and gas leases, processing 3,629 applications for permit to drill oil and gas wells, issuing 5 coal leases, processing 386 coal post-lease actions, issuing 73 non-energy mineral leases, processing 134 non-energy post lease actions, recording 209,700 mining claims, approving 926 mining plans of operation and notices of intent, and completing 91 mining claim validity determinations.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing commercial opportunities. The goal is clearly defined and measurable.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Program evaluations of Workload Measures MIS/AFMSS by field personnel in a rotation cycle will take place this year. In 2000, BLM verified data for two states.
Data Source	Most of the information on permit actions originates from AFMSS, which is used nationwide to record minerals operations. That information is then entered into the MIS, and program staff synthesize permit information into this performance measure.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies. BLM will also verify the accuracy of AFMSS data this year and may also work to interface AFMSS and the MIS.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.02: By 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by issuing 9,113 grazing permit renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, issue 1,580 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of grazing permits or leases renewed consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health *	1,439	3,872	3,456	4,190	2,740	1,580
(Cumulative totals from FY 2000)	--	--	(3,456)	(4,190)	(6,930)	(8,510)

*** FY 2000 actual accomplishment includes 2,515 fully renewed permits, as well as 875 permits automatically extended and 800 permits transferred. The FY 2001 planned target includes 1,885 expired permits and 855 automatically extended permits. The FY 2002 planned target includes only expired permits.**

Goal Description: There are approximately 21,500 allotments in the 11 western states. Associated with these allotments are approximately 18,500 grazing permits, which are renewed for periods of ten years. There tends to be a peak in permit renewals at the end and beginning of every decade, with approximately 10,000 permit renewals occurring from FY 1999 to FY 2001. Permit renewal is a Federal action that must conform with land use plans and comply with Federal laws and regulations for protecting the environment, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others. Livestock grazing is also subject to BLM policy for conserving special status plant and animal species, to the fundamental requirements for ecosystem health, and to the standards and guidelines for livestock grazing activities found in 43 CFR, subpart 4180, of the grazing administration regulations.

We meld our renewal of grazing permits and leases with evaluations of land health utilizing the approved standards for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing (by state). The permit renewal process includes NEPA analysis and an assessment of the fundamentals of rangeland health in each allotment to determine conformance with land use planning documents, to see if management changes are needed in renewed permits, and to provide for specific terms and conditions regarding grazing practices and resource conditions that must be met. New grazing decisions offering new grazing permits are made when ongoing monitoring reveals that rangeland standards and guidelines are not being met. The permit renewal process requires Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service when grazing action may affect plant or animal species protected under the Endangered Species Act.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, issue 3,456 grazing permits or leases consistent with established land health standards.

Report: We exceeded our goal by renewing 4,190 grazing permits or leases consistent with established land health standards. Livestock grazing is central to the livelihood and culture of many local communities in the West. In FY 2000, we provided 10 million animal unit months of grazing through permits and leasing on BLM-managed lands.

Grazing permits renewed were approximately 20% higher than planned because they included permits issued in response to transfers, and permits issued under the authority of the 1999 appropriations rider were issued for just one or two years. A portion of these permits from 1999 were again renewed in FY 2000 for the full ten-year period.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The BLM has been involved in renewing grazing permits for many years, making this goal clearly understandable. The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing commercial opportunities.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. BLM verified GABS and MIS data in two states during FY 2000. Midyear and quarterly reviews also provide an opportunity to verify data quality.
Data Source	Field offices enter data in the Grazing and Billing System (GABS), and this information is then added to the MIS system for state and national totals.
Data Limitations	Currently, GABS is in a stand-alone PC-based system; data must be submitted nationally for review.
Planned Improvements	The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies. The GABS system may also become a national system with greater accessability that can also interface with the MIS directly.

Range cattle on the Little Owyhee Allotment in Nevada.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.03: By 2005, consistent with established land health standards, annually offer for sale, on a decadal average, 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF of timber outside the Pacific Northwest (Public Domain).

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
MMBF of timber offered for sale in the Pacific Northwest consistent with established land health standards	257.5	61.73	70	69.2	70	211
MMBF of timber offered for sale outside the Pacific Northwest consistent with established land health standards	15.6	12.5	29	12.1	14.7	14.7

Goal Description: Most of our timber offered for sale is under the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. The success of offering timber for sale and ability to withstand legal challenges depends on in-depth assessments of the risks to the resources and comprehensive monitoring and assessment of the impact of timber harvest on resource conditions. Smaller volumes of timber are offered for sale in over 45 million acres of public domain forests outside the Pacific Northwest, as addressed by objectives in local Resource Management Plans. The Public Domain Forest Management Program places greater emphasis on essential reforestation, timber stand improvement work, and ecological restoration treatments.

Increased urbanization is pressuring us to address the needs of local communities as well as addressing the complexities of offering timber. As urban areas expand, more small tracts/home sites are adjacent or close to BLM-managed lands, with the owners representing a vocal interest group with values that are often in direct opposition to offering timber for sales. Completing land use plans will help our managers in the field work with their customers and the public to set priorities and meet demand for timber and other commercial uses.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, offer 70,000 MBF of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest consistent with established land health standards, and offer 29,000 MBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest consistent with established land health standards.

Report: We met our goal by offering 69.2 MMBF of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest consistent with established land health standards. We have not achieved the decadal average of 211 MMBF over the past two years due to litigation; however, we plan to offer this target in FY 2002.

We did not meet our goal for offering timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest, instead offering 12.1 MMBF of timber.

Anticipated demand levels were not realized. Projections for future years are lower, given decreasing demand levels and the need to complete planning documents before proceeding with sales.

The value of the timber from BLM-managed lands totaled $14 million for FY 2000. Through timber sales made in previous years, we collected $40 million in revenues in FY 2000.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	The BLM has measured the results of its timber program for many years, so these measures are clearly understandable. The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing commercial opportunities.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. During FY 1999 BLM verified data quality. Ongoing midyear and quarterly reviews provide an opportunity to verify data quality.
Data Source	Field offices enter data in the Timber Sale Information System, which tracks the entire timber sale process from offering, sale or no-bid, administration, payments, and progress, to completion, modification, and termination. This performance measure will include salvage and forest health sale offerings prepared under the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Program fund (5900). This information will then be added to the MIS system for state and national totals.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies. BLM is working on developing the interface between TSIS and MIS.

Site of environmental assessment for forest health in Northeast Management Area, Pend Oreille County, in BLM's Spokane District, Washington.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.04: By 2005, annually process 6,500 rights-of-way and 1,000 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, complete 6,000 rights-of-way and process 900 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of ROW actions processed		--	4,067	5,490	5,700	6,000
Number of lease, permit, license, and easement actions processed		--	1,182	1,156	865	900

Goal Description: Right-of-way (ROW) actions are processed and grants issued to companies so they can use public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Many of these provide for the basic infrastructure of society, meeting the needs of local cities and towns. Demand for ROWs on the public lands is projected to increase substantially because of economic changes in the utility industry (deregulation), increasing urbanization, and changing technology. Because of the significant increase in ROW applications being processed by a static workforce, we may experience an increase in the number of backlogged applications. ROW and lease actions include issuing new and amended authorizations, and assigning, renewing, terminating, or relinquishing existing authorizations.

We have personnel in almost every Field Office with responsibilities that include processing ROW actions. We have outstanding partnerships with other Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, for managing the ROW program. We also have outstanding partnerships with the utility, telecommunications, and pipeline industries. These partners support our current ROW management practices.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 4,067 ROW actions and process 1,182 lease, permit, license, and easement actions.

Report: We exceeded our target by processing 5,490 ROW actions and processing 1,156 lease, permit, license, and easement actions. Since these are demand-driven goals, it is hard to predict how many ROW requests will be received. Given the demand experienced in FY 2000, projections for future years have been increased substantially.

In FY 2000, ROWs and lease, permit, license, and easement actions on BLM-managed lands were valued at $20 million and generated $11 million in revenues to the U.S. Treasury.

The Alaska Range towers above the Denali Highway near Mile 85 in Alaska.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	The BLM has measured progress in meeting the demands for ROWs and other permits for many years. These measures are clearly understandable and supported. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing commercial opportunities.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Data verification took place in FY 2000, which showed that data entered into LR2000 and the MIS were consistent and accurate.
Data Source	State Offices will report in a national automated system (LR2000) the number of ROW grants and amendments processed. This information bill then be added to the MIS system for state totals.
Data Limitations	The LR 2000 system is not currently interfaced with MIS.
Planned Improvements	The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies. BLM is working on developing the interface between LR2000 and MIS.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.05: By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of customers satisfied with commercial use authorization processes	67	--	66	67	65	65
Percent of stakeholders satisfied with commercial use authorization processes	57	--	57	50	50	50

Goal Description: An average of customer/stake-holder satisfaction is derived from customer surveys. We use an Authorization Process Quality Index (AP_QI) to calculate the percentage of customers giving various ratings to our products and services. A scale of 1 (needs major improvement) to 7 (excellent) is used. The AP_QI is based on four separate customer groups and processes (listed below), as well as one stakeholder composite group. The program-specific results will monitor the rise and fall of satisfaction in each program for enhanced programmatic accountability.

Measuring satisfaction of customers and stakeholders is a good way for us to ensure that quality, along with quantity, is being assessed. While many of the measures under this program activity measure the number of actions completed, this measure assesses the satisfaction of those who are served. The increased public demand, increased workload complexity, and a static workforce level will make it difficult to increase satisfaction ratings. The customer satisfaction results for FY 1998 varied as follows, based on customer group: Grazing Permits - 77%; Oil & Gas - 58%; Rights-of-Way - 60%; and Recreation Permits - 75%.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, maintain the Authorization Processing Quality Service Index (AP_QI) for selected commercial applications and permits no more than one percentage point lower than 1995 (customer) and zero percentage points lower than 1997 (stakeholder) baselines. This would mean 66% of customers and 57% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Report: We met our goal, with 67% of customers reporting that they understood and were satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands. We did not meet our target for stakeholders, with only 50% of them reporting that they were satisfied with the commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

The stakeholder goal is challenging for a number of reasons. First, the stakeholders surveyed represent people or organizations that have an interest in our products or services but that are not necessarily specific customers of our services. Stakeholders (including other agencies, political officials, and industry and environmental groups) often disagree with Federal (and BLM) laws and policies and how they are implemented. These disagreements can influence service satisfaction ratings even though they are not indicative of "service." For instance, the stakeholder survey indicated low satisfaction with our efforts to implement regulations and policies and interpret them consistently. In future years, we will measure stakeholder satisfaction in relation to BLM leadership and management issues that are key concerns for stakeholders.

FY 1999 GOAL ADDENDUM

Goal 01.02.02: 100% of NEPA documents for new commercial authorizations address achievement of land health standards

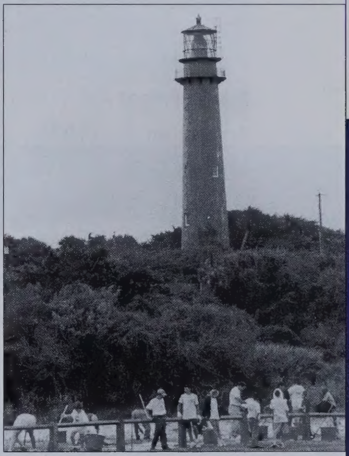
Report: Data to assess the percentage of NEPA documents that addressed achievement of land health standards were not collected. This goal involved implementing comprehensive land health standards for all commercial use authorizations on public lands, where such standards have been incorporated into existing land use plans. During FY 2000 goal was dropped as all NEPA documentation will routinely address land health standards.

Goal 01.02.03: Backlogs in authorizing rights-of-ways reduced from the 1998 baseline by 20%.

Report: The number of backlogged authorizations for rights-of-way increased by 10% rather than decreasing by 20%. This occurred because BLM employees were shifted to other work priorities and because the complexities of the work increased. The total number of authorizations issued in FY 1999 was less than FY 1998, largely due to funding limitations and fewer lands and realty specialists available because of attrition and retirements. The goal was dropped.

Goal 01.02.03: Customer satisfaction with use authorization process is increased to 66%

Report: Data to assess customer satisfaction with the use authorization process were not collected in FY 1999. The customer surveys are completed every two years. During FY 2000 67% customer satisfaction with use authorization process was reported.



The U.S. Coast Guard's relinquishment of land once withdrawn for lighthouse purposes returned the responsibility for administration of those public lands located near or around the Jupiter Lighthouse in Florida to the BLM. Environmental events held in Jupiter Inlet, Florida, such as National Public Lands Day, together with partnerships formed with local communities and agencies, have helped BLM promote civic responsibilities for public lands and have resulted in improved coastal scrub habitat.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal demonstrates that the BLM provides high-quality commercial opportunities.
Data Verification	Research methods meet accepted statistical standards for accuracy and reliability. To ensure that the satisfaction ratings are accurate, focus groups may be conducted to provide additional information and outline potential improvements.
Data Source	An outside contractor provides customer research data that is entered into BLM's MIS System.
Data Limitations	An outside contractor completes the survey analysis, so the BLM does not have complete control over the data.
Planned Improvements	The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies.

2.3 GPRA Program Activity: Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources

DESCRIPTION

The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare and vulnerable plant and animal communities; wild free-roaming horse and burro herds; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage. The management and use of these heritage resources is governed by the Antiquities Act (1906), the Wilderness Act (1964), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (1971), the Endangered Species Act (1973), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990).

We inventory, evaluate, and, where appropriate, protect these legacies for the use and enjoyment of the American people. We have nearly 2,100 special areas that have been congressionally or administratively designated on BLM managed public lands. This includes Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas and other special designations. These areas cover approximately 91.5 million acres—more than the entire acreage administered by the National Park Service (NPS). These special area designations cover approximately one-third of the 264 million acres under our management. Our National Land Conservation System alone includes 829 areas and covers approximately 42.5 million acres.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.03.01: In FY 2002, establish goals, objectives, and actions through completion of Land Use Plans for 4 National Conservation Areas or Monuments; and develop a template for establishing goals, objectives, and actions for other types of NLCS units (wild and scenic rivers, national historic trails, wilderness areas).

01.03.02: In FY 2002, assess the condition of 20% (or 170) of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and implement 85 management actions in areas at risk.

01.03.03: In FY 2002, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 110 Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.

01.03.04: In FY 2002, restore and protect 230 "at-risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative total is 1,027).

01.03.05: In FY 2002, conduct 25,000 acres of "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories.

01.03.06: In FY 2002, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities (cumulative total is 15).

01.03.07: In FY 2002, the BLM will establish baseline information on visitor knowledge and satisfaction for each National Conservation Areas and National Monument.

Budget Table for GPRA Activity 3: Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	25,600	32,100	33,500
1150	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	18,800	26,300	21,600
1200	Recreation Management	16,200	16,600	16,900
1400	Realty & Ownership Management	7,700	7,900	9,000
1600	Resource Protection and Maintenance	1,000	3,900	4,800
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	16,000	16,500	16,500
3100	Land Acquisition	51,300	56,500	47,700
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	500	400	400
	Programmatic Total	152,600	160,200	150,400

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
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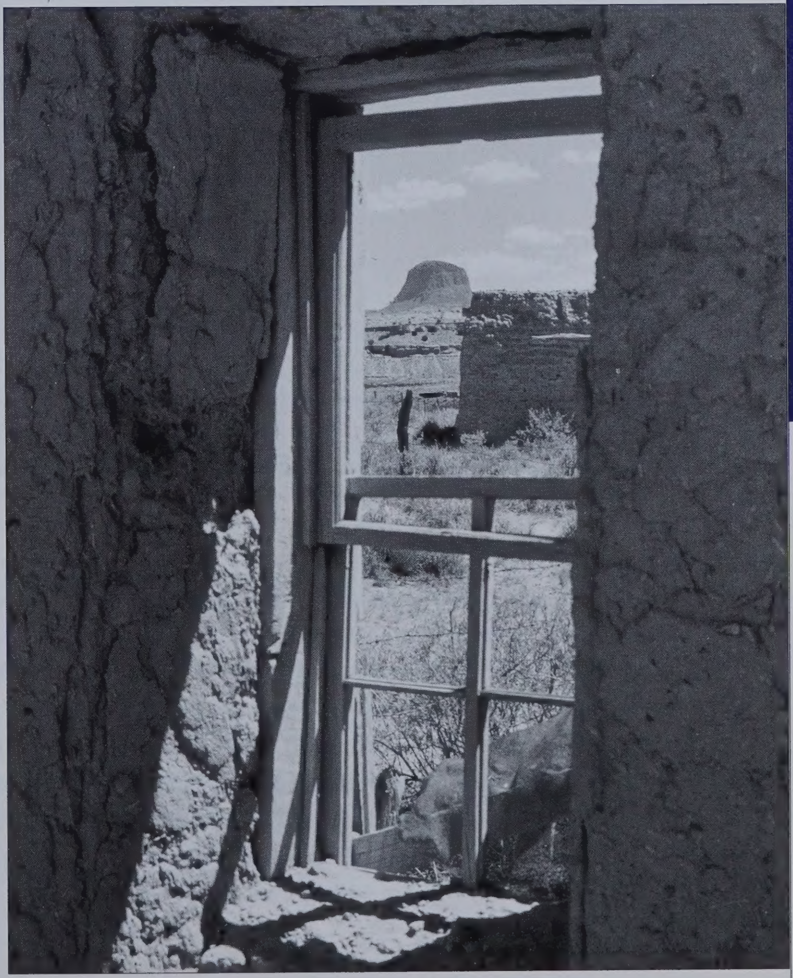
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225



An old adobe ruin gives a picturesque view of Cabezon Peak Wilderness Study Area in the town of Guadalupe, New Mexico. Photo by M'Lee Beazley

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.01: By FY 2005, establish management goals, objectives, and actions to achieve compliance with the authorizing legislation or proclamation for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System units.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, establish goals, objectives, and actions through completion of Land Use Plans for 4 National Conservation Areas or Monuments; and develop a template for establishing goals, objectives, and actions for other types of NLCS units (wild and scenic rivers, national historic trails, wilderness areas).

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of National Conservation Area and National Monument conformance reviews.	—	—	--	--	29	--
Number of National Conservation Areas and National Monuments where management goals, objectives, and actions have been proposed. (cumulative)	—	--	--	--	5	12
Number of National Conservation Areas and National Monuments where management goals, objectives and actions are established. (cumulative)	—	--	--	--	2	4
Number of Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails and Wilderness areas where management goals, objectives, and actions are established (cumulative)	—	--	--	--	--	Establish Baseline

Goal Description: Our National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) currently has 829 congressionally or presidentially designated conservation areas on the public lands. Designated conservation areas include National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails and Wilderness Study Areas. Each of the designated conservation areas has authorizing language requiring particular management standards. In FY 2001 we will perform legislation and proclamation conformance reviews for 14 National Conservation Areas/Protection Areas/Forest Reserves and 15 National Monuments. The NLCS is focusing attention on the development of collaborative land use plans to guide the future management of these public treasures. We will establish goals and objectives in our land use plans and implement actions needed to conform with the authorizing language that established each of these areas.

The following table provides a summary of the NLCS Areas on the public lands.:

Special Management Area Type (as of 2/01)	Number	BLM Acres	Miles
National Monuments	15	4,728,829	--
National Conservation and Protection Areas	13	14,353,957	--
Wilderness Areas	148	6,253,783	--
Wilderness Study Areas	604	17,191,707	--
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	7,400	--
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	36	--	2,056
National Historic Trails	9	--	3,623
National Scenic Trails	2	--	641
Total	829	42,535,676	6,320

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001. A related measure in FY 2000 is reported below.

Goal: In FY 2000, improve the condition of 197 Congressionally or Administratively designated special management areas currently at risk on the public lands and waters.

Report: We exceeded our target by treating 211 special management areas. This measure was replaced when the Strategic Plan was revised to reflect the establishment of the National Landscape Conservation System. For the next two years, we will focus on completing the planning needed to meet management goals and improvement actions for our NLCS areas, while complying with the authorizing legislation.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (all measures)	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to preserve natural and cultural heritage resources. The measures are directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Since these are new measures and NLCS is a new program for the BLM, consistent standards for data collection, entry, and reporting are not fully in place. The BLM will need to conduct data quality reviews and spot checks on a quarterly basis to ensure that the definitions are interpreted similarly across the field. FY 2001 will serve as a baseline year.
Data Source	Field program managers enter the data into the MIS system.
Data Limitations	Since these are new measures, clear definitions and standards are not in place, which may result in some inconsistencies in performance results.
Planned Improvements	Quarterly reviews of data input will be conducted.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.02: By FY 2005, assess the condition of 50% of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and implement critical management actions in areas at risk.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, assess the condition of 20% (or 170) of ACECs and implement 85 management actions in areas at risk

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of ACECs assessed (cumulative)		--	--	--	145	170
Number of ACECs with management actions to improve condition (cumulative)	—	—	—	—	62	85

Goal Description: Under FLPMA, we are required to give priority to the inventory, designation, and management of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). These are areas where special management is needed to protect important natural, cultural, historic, or scenic values or to address hazards to human life and property. To date, we have designated 838 ACECs on the public lands encompassing more than 14 million acres. Approximately 7 million acres of this total have been designated to protect their biological resource values. We have not yet systematically assessed the condition and trend of designated ACECs on the public lands.

A minimum of 10% of our ACECs will be assessed each year during the period covered by the Plan. The FY 2001 target (initial year of data collection) calls for the assessment of 17% of the ACECs. The results of this assessment will be used to help guide the preparation of any new activity plans covering these areas, as well as helping to focus available management resources to areas most at-risk. The FY 2001 target calls for 62 treatments to be implemented in ACECs.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to preserve natural and cultural heritage resources. The goal is measurable and is directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Since these are new measures, consistent standards for data collection, entry, and reporting are not fully in place. The BLM will need to conduct data quality reviews and spot checks on a quarterly basis to ensure that the definitions are interpreted similarly across the field. FY 2001 will serve as a baseline year for this information.
Data Source	Field program managers enter the data into the MIS system.
Data Limitations	Since these are new measures, clear definitions and standards are not in place, which may result in some inconsistencies in performance results. Responsibility for ACECs also cuts across several programs, meaning that a single point of contact or data steward is not in place.
Planned Improvements	Quarterly reviews of data input will be conducted.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.03: By FY 2005, manage wild horse and burro populations consistent with established land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas (HMAs).

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 110 Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of HMAs at AML (cumulative)	58	51	49	52	79	110
(% of HMAs at AML)	(29%)	(26%)	(25%)	(26%)	(40%)	(56%)
Number of titles issued to adopters for excess animals	5,954	6,763	5,928	6,050	7,500	7,500

Goal Description: The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended, requires the protection and management of wild horses and burros to assure a thriving, natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship on the range. We have designated 200 Wild Horse and Burro (WH&B) Herd Management Areas in 10 western states totaling over 36 million acres. There are approximately 48,600 animals in Herd Management Areas (HMAs) that have an Appropriate Management Level (AML) set at 27,000 animals. AML is the optimum number of wild horses and burros that assures a thriving, natural ecological balance and avoids deterioration of the rangelands.

In FY 2000, approximately 26% of HMAs were at AML. In FY 2002, it is projected that approximately 110 HMAs or 56% will be at AML, assuming that the funding increases provided in FY 2001 continue. The long-term goal in the Strategic Plan of 15% of HMAs at AML by FY 2005 is amended to 100% of HMAs at AML to reflect the additional funding of $9 million appropriated in FY 2001, which is proposed to be continued through FY 2005.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, reach AML on 49 Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 5,928 titles within six months of eligibility.

Report: We met our target by ensuring that 52 HMAs reached AML and by issuing 6,050 titles to adopters for excess animals within six months of title eligibility. Due to emergency drought conditions in the western states, it was necessary to increase the number of scheduled gathers in the summer of 2000. These additional removals, primarily in Nevada and Utah, allowed us to bring more of the HMAs to appropriate management levels. Field offices also continued their aggressive compliance and titling program initiated in 1997. For 1998 and 1999, statistics indicate adoption success rates of 95% and 93% respectively, and a comparable success rate was achieved for 2000. Field Offices continue to title qualified animals and reduce the backlog of animals qualified for titling.

Spring is the best time to see the Onaqui Wild Horse Herd in the West Desert near Tooele, Utah.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	The BLM has measured progress in the Wild Horse and Burro program for many years. This goal was reviewed and supported by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on preserving natural and cultural resources.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. In FY 2000, the data supporting these measures were verified during field evaluations, which demonstrated that data was interpreted and entered consistently in the MIS and Wild Horse and Burro System (WHBIS).
Data Source	The field enters data for the HMAs at AML into the MIS. For the titles, the WHBIS is used for this data collection, and that information is then added to the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	Program leads will continue to monitor progress and ensure accuracy on a quarterly basis. During FY 2001, BLM will consider interfacing WHBIS and MIS.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.04: By FY 2005, restore and protect 1,354 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative).

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, restore and protect 230 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands restored and protected	--	128	481	519	278	230
(Cumulative totals from FY 2000)			(481)	(519)	(797)	(1,027)

Goal Description: Approximately 235,000 archaeological and historical properties have been recorded through FY 2000. We have 4,107 contributing cultural properties under 263 listings on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as part of a National Register district, thematic, landscape, multiple property, or traditional cultural property. This includes 22 National Historic Landmarks and 5 World Heritage properties. Standing structures, very conservatively estimated at 1,500, include prehistoric pueblos; cliff dwellings; antelope, bighorn sheep, and fish traps; agricultural features; historic-period mining structures (such as smelters, mill sites, and charcoal kilns); ranch buildings; adobe forts; stage stops; townsites; lighthouses; cabins; a salt tram; and depression-era schoolhouses.

We manage a number of interpreted areas for their paleontological resource values, including the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry in Utah; the Trail Through Time in Colorado; the Paleozoic Trackway near Las Cruces, New Mexico; and the Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite in Wyoming. Almost all other public lands are accessible to the public for the recreational collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils, as well as limited amounts of petrified wood. More than 50 specially designated areas totaling nearly 300,000 acres are managed for their outstanding paleontological values, some eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of their historical importance in advancing the science of paleontology.

Protection of these resources is essential because our archaeological and paleontological sites continue to be targeted by pot hunters, looters, and commercial collectors who are "mining" these areas for commercially valuable artifacts and fossils. Contributing to the overall decline in the condition of these resources is development, overuse, weathering, and, increasingly, recreational activities.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, restore and protect 481 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands

Report: We exceeded our goal by restoring and protecting 519 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands. We continue to expand partnerships to restore and protect at-risk cultural and paleontological properties. Currently over 100 challenge cost-share and cooperative management agreements are in place, resulting in effective and cost-efficient protection and restoration activities. The target for our goal will decline in FY 2001 and 2002 because the properties that are scheduled for protection and improvement will require longer-term restoration, often involving more intricate and time-consuming work. We will continue to seek additional challenge-cost share partnerships that would provide additional resources and assistance in achieving this goal.

Damaged pictograph at San Rafael Swell in Utah.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	This goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. It is measurable and understandable. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on preserving natural and cultural resources.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. During FY 2000, BLM verified data quality for this measure in one state.
Data Source	The field enters data for properties restored and protected into the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	BLM program leads will participate in an evaluation of cost and performance data to test the accuracy of the information and how it can be used to produce better program results.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.05: By FY 2005, annually conduct priority "pro-active" cultural resource inventories on 25,000 acres of public lands.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, conduct 25,000 acres of "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Acres of cultural resource inventories conducted	--	—	25,000	60,600	63,800	25,000

Goal Description: We have made little progress in inventorying lands under our management as required by Section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment. Recent reports by the GAO and OIG concurred that we did not adequately survey the public lands to determine the location, nature, and extent of culturally significant sites and that we lacked sufficient understanding of the magnitude of looting on the public lands. To address these concerns, each State Office is developing a Statewide Archeological Inventory Plan that will set forth inventory priorities and establish a schedule for systematically inventorying areas. A minimum of 25,000 acres will be inventoried each year on lands that are most likely to contain scientifically valuable archeological resources at either a Class III level or a Class II level (sample units or transects) conducted to Class III standards.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	This goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. It is measurable. Meeting this goal will impact preserving natural and cultural resources.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting.
Data Source	Field office personnel report the acreage of non-Section 106 inventories in the MIS.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new measure, there may be some data interpretation issues related to the field including inventory acres for paleontological and Section 106 purposes.
Planned Improvements	BLM program leads will participate in an evaluation of cost and performance data to test the accuracy of the information and how it can be used to produce better program results.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.06: By FY 2005, ensure that collections at 18% of the non-Federal curatorial facilities housing BLM cultural and paleontological collections are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities	7	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Totals from FY 2000			(5)	(5)	(10)	(15)

Goal Description: To date, 190 non-Federal curatorial facilities holding museum objects originating from the BLM-managed lands have been identified; these facilities principally hold archaeological, paleontological, and historic collections. Millions of museum objects are housed in these 190 facilities scattered across 34 states and Canada. At least 3.5 million more objects are housed in 3 BLM facilities—the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado; the Billings Curation Center in Billings, Montana; and the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Flagstaff Hill, Oregon.

It is only through partnerships with non-Federal institutions that we can realize our goal of ensuring that these collections are available and accessible to the public. To facilitate this goal and make the most efficient use of limited funds, these important partnerships are carried out through the Museum Partnership Program. The Museum Partnership Program (MPP) was created in 1998 and is administered by the National Curator. This program seeks to support projects that will enhance public awareness, offer public education opportunities, provide an enriching experience, and add to the scientific research potential of museum collections originating from BLM-managed lands. The non-Federal facilities generally provide expertise and access, while we provide funding and materials.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing five new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.

Report: We met our goal by establishing five new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities. Such partnerships have built understanding and support for cultural and paleontological resources. Through the Museum Partnership Program, funding was provided for the production of permanent exhibits, travel exhibits, finding guides, web pages, catalogs, and publications, as well as for artifact dating, research, education, and outreach. The museums involved included the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History for the "Ancient Baskets of the Northern Great Basin Project," the San Bernardino County Museum for the "Newberry Cave Project," the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science for the "Dinosaurs of New Mexico Project," and Beloit College for the "Powder River Depot Project."

A paleontologist from the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University works carefully to uncover the fossil remains of a young adult Allosaurus dinosaur in the summer of 1991. "Big Al," as the fossil has been named, roamed the Wyoming floodplain 145 million years ago and is the most complete carnivorous dinosaur ever found in Wyoming. It is a unique specimen because the bones were fully articulated, or attached, in its life position.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	This goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. It is measurable and understandable. Meeting this goal will impact preserving natural and cultural resources.
Data Verification	BLM's National Curator maintains records of partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities and is responsible for reporting the information. BLM has established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting.
Data Source	The National Curator will provide the information for MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	BLM program leads will evaluate cost and performance data to test the accuracy of the information and how it can be used to produce better program results.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.07: By FY 2005, 75% of surveyed visitors understand the purpose of the National Landscape Conservation System units they visited and 80% are satisfied with BLM's management of these areas.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, the BLM will establish baseline information on visitor knowledge and satisfaction for each National Conservation Area and National Monument.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of surveyed visitors understanding the purpose of the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments	--	--	--	--	Develop Protocol	Establish Baseline
Percent of surveyed visitors satisfied with BLM's management of the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments	--	--	--	--	Develop Protocol	Establish Baseline

Goal Description: An average of overall customer/ stakeholder satisfaction from customer surveys represents the level of customer satisfaction with the BLM. The average is derived from the overall level of satisfaction from corresponding questions in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) User Surveys. In FY 2001, we will develop and test the customer survey tools needed to collect data to measure visitor knowledge of the authorizing legislation or proclamation and their satisfaction with our management of the areas in relation to the legally established objectives. In FY 2002, we will apply the customer survey tools and establish a baseline to determine current levels of visitor knowledge and customer satisfaction.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001 and FY 2002. A related measure in FY 2000 is reported below. The measure for FY 2002 has been modified to obtain a better assessment of visitor understanding and satisfaction specific to the NLCS units.

Goal: In FY 2000, 82% of recreational and educational users are satisfied with BLM's protection of significant historical, cultural, and other heritage resources.

Report: We met our target, with 85% of users reporting satisfaction. This goal was changed from the Strategic Plan so that we could track progress for the NLCS units, especially the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments. By tracking visitor knowledge and satisfaction, we will be able to measure the success of our interpretive and educational programs at these areas.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will demonstrate success in preserving natural and cultural resources. The goal is measurable, understandable, and is directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Survey data meet accepted statistical standards for customer research. Representative sampling of selected sites will be used to ensure statistical validity of these data.
Data Source	An outside contractor provides customer research that is reported by the Recreation program and displayed on BLM's MIS System.
Data Limitations	An outside contractor completes the survey analysis, so the BLM does not have complete control over the data.
Planned Improvements	Since this is a new measure, the BLM review performance to see if the targeted baseline is being met.

2.4 GPRA Program Activity: Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

DESCRIPTION

We are responsible for protecting public lands and facilities from unauthorized uses, hazardous materials, illegal dumping, theft, wildfire, and other unsafe conditions. Population growth in rural areas of the West increases risks and responsibilities in fire suppression, search and rescue, and response to natural emergencies. We evaluate safety concerns; identify hazards and risks; educate the public; train employees; and implement procedures to protect the public lands, as well as employees and visitors. We work to reduce hazards and risks through field inspections, periodic maintenance, and the repair of our buildings, recreation sites, roads, bridges, trails, and dams. For hazardous substance releases, we provide immediate protection for employee and public safety, remediate environmental damage, and determine responsible parties.

We are also responsible for enforcing Federal laws and regulations related to public lands and resources. We investigate illegal uses of public lands and implement appropriate administrative, civil, or criminal enforcement remedies to hold violators responsible, recover full compensation, and ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Concentrating our enforcement efforts on resource protection activities, we refer non resource-related violations to local law enforcement jurisdictions when possible. BLM-managed public lands contain more than $5 billion in capital improvements, including roads, trails, dams, bridges, buildings, and recreation sites. Compliance with Federal, state, and local safety, health, and environmental regulations is monitored, and inspections are being conducted on a regular basis.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.04.01: In FY 2002, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%; dams will increase to 61%; and bridges will increase to 95%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 75%.

01.04.02: In FY 2002, cumulatively assess the condition of 40% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 75% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.

01.04.03: In FY 2002, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous material sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals are 1,200 mines and 600 hazardous material sites).

01.04.04: In FY 2002, investigate and take enforcement action on 50% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.

01.04.05: In FY 2002, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 7% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2002, 77 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health.
Note: Targets are Departmentwide.

Budget Table for GPRA Activity 4: Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1600	Resource Protection and Maintenance	89,000	92,200	85,400
1800	Workforce and Organizational Support	12,300	12,700	12,700
2100	Construction	5,600	8,400	5,500
2640	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000
2810	Wildland Fire Preparedness*	165,600	314,700	281,500
2820	Wildland Fire Operations	223,400	547,200	295,000
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	5,400	5,700	5,500
	Programmatic Total	506,300	985,900	690,600

*** Emergency funding provided in FY 2001 for one-time equipment and materials purchases will not be available for FY 2002; however, this will not reduce fire suppression capabilities.**

Mine entrance on the edge of Las Vegas. BLM-Nevada is working to reduce such hazards to users of public lands.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.01: By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 68% of dams, and 99% of bridges will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Eighty-five percent of facilities will be in good safety, health and environmental condition.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%; dams will increase to 61%; and bridges will increase to 95%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 75%.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of administrative facilities in fair or good condition	86%	86%	87%	84%	88%	88%
Percent of dams in fair or good condition	55%	56%	59%	61%	61%	61%
Percent of bridges in fair or good condition	91%	92%	94%	92%	95%	95%
Percent of facilities (CASHE Program) in good safety, health, and environmental condition	60%	--	60%	59%	70%	75%

Goal Description: We are aggressively re-assessing our facilities and maintenance requirements for our buildings, administrative sites, recreation sites, dams, and bridges. This effort is providing accurate deferred maintenance cost estimates and data critical to our management efforts. We maintain 3,612 buildings, 690 administrative sites, 1,938 recreation sites, 933 bridges, and 1,124 qualifying dams. All of our facilities require routine preventative maintenance and many require repairs to alleviate past deferred maintenance.

Our Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) program also evaluates our facilities and operations for compliance with Federal, state, and local safety, health, environmental, transportation, and fire prevention regulations. This serves to reduce the risk to employees, the public, and the environment from potential hazards at our facilities. We have approximately 104 facilities to be assessed. The percentage of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition was estimated to be 60% in FY 1998.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, the percent of administrative facilities in fair or good condition will increase to 87% (or 600 administrative facilities), dams will increase to 59% (or 663 dams), and bridges will increase to 94% (or 877 bridges). Establish a baseline for facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition.

Report: We met one target, with 61% (or 685) of our dams in fair or good condition. We did not meet two other targets: 84% (or 580) of our administrative facilities and 92% (or 858) of our bridges were in fair or good condition. While completion of the CASHE system was delayed, a manual system of spreadsheets used to report performance indicated that 59% of our facilities were in good safety, health and environmental conditions, which validated FY 1998 estimates.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (facility maintenance)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Headquarters and State specialists assess the quality of Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) data through self-evaluations and monitoring.
Data Source	The FIMMS tracks condition of BLM facilities. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year and these are entered into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Program staff have used FIMMS for many years, so data entry errors or inconsistent definitions are not likely.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies. This year, BLM will validate the accuracy of the FIMMS system and its data.
Data Validation (CASHE)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Follow-up CASHE evaluations will be performed at all facilities on a five-year cycle to verify safety, health, and environmental condition.
Data Source	BLM is proposing to develop a CASHE and Safety Management System (CSMS). Through CASHE and CSMS, BLM will track progress; and at the end of the fiscal year this information will be entered into the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.02: By 2005, assess the condition of 100% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and prospective road closures. Improve 80% of roads to be in fair or good condition.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, cumulatively assess the condition of 40% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 75% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percentage of roads assessed to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures (cumulative)	--	--	3%	4%	20%	40%
Percentage of roads in fair or good condition	56%	60%	60%	82%	75%	75%

Goal Description: BLM-maintained roads provide access for recreational traffic, commercial uses, firefighting, administrative access, and other purposes. Upkeep and maintenance includes periodic cleaning of culverts and ditches, grading to the surface, and other measures needed to ensure the road is serving its intended purpose. Our transportation system includes 80,144 miles of road. Annual maintenance is performed on approximately 11,000 miles per year (14%). Fair condition means that minor repairs or routine maintenance is needed. Good condition signifies that no corrective maintenance is needed. In both instances, the road is serving the purpose for which it was constructed.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, assess the condition of 3% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 60% of BLM roads to fair or good condition.

Report: We exceeded our goal by assessing 4% of roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures and improving 82% of roads to fair or good condition. The FY 2000 target of assessing 3% of roads gave the BLM a statistical sample of its whole program. For FY 2001 and 2002, we will begin to assess all of our roads to gain a full understanding of access needs and maintenance requirements; therefore, the targets for this measure in the next few years will be considerably higher.

This overlook at the Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area, 18 miles south of Casper, provides scenic vistas along a wheelchair-accessible trail. A partnership between the BLM, the Wyoming Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the Telephone Pioneers of America led to the construction of over two miles of hard-surfaced trail as well as campground improvements.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Headquarters and State specialists assess the quality of FIMMS data through self-evaluations and monitoring.
Data Source	The FIMMS tracks condition of BLM facilities. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year, and these are entered into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Program staff have used FIMMS for many years so data entry errors or inconsistent definitions are not likely.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies. This year, BLM will validate the accuracy of the FIMMS system and its data.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.03: By 2005, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites BLM lands (cumulative).

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous material sites on BLM lands.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of abandoned mine physical safety hazards identified and corrected	--	--	--	0	350	200
(Cumulative from FY 2000)				(650)	(1,000)	(1,200)
Number of hazardous materials cleanup actions completed	--	103	135	290	160	150
(Cumulative from FY 2000)			(135)	(290)	(440)	(600)

Goal Description: A 1996 abandoned mine lands field survey estimated about 25% of 7,000 sites inventoried posed significant physical safety hazards (approximately 1,700 sites). In FY 2002 approximately 200 sites will have physical safety hazards mitigated, which includes accomplishments that are completed in cooperation with the states and other Federal agencies. Opportunities for partnerships in resolving abandoned mine safety hazards (state AML program funds) and other funding sources, such as Mining Law Administration and Recreation Resources Management, are being used to remediate these hazards.

Hazardous materials sites on public lands stem primarily from an array of activities ranging from landfills to illegal dumping and drug labs. In response to an April 1999 General Accounting Office (GAO) report, we have developed a plan to (1) identify potential hazardous waste sites and collect consistent data to determine which of these pose the highest risks; (2) develop a comprehensive and efficient cleanup strategy, including the use of CERCLA authorities to get more responsible parties to perform or pay for cleaning up the contamination they caused; and (3) clarify the applicability of the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund to our site cleanup efforts.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, identify and correct physical safety hazards at zero (0) abandoned mines and complete 135 hazardous materials cleanup actions.

Report: We exceeded our target by completing 290 hazardous materials cleanup actions. The accomplishments went far beyond the target because over 50% of the sites that needed to be cleaned up were caused by illegal dumping that occurred throughout the year. The State offices based their targets on known clean-up needs. They cannot predict the number of illegal dumping incidents arising from transportation spills, landfills, mineral development operations, pipelines, and airports. We will actively remediate hazardous sites, which are potential health and safety threats to employees, visitors, and the public and which can cause soil, water, and air contamination.

We also identified and corrected 650 abandoned mine physical hazards, which were unplanned accomplishments (see discussion under Goal Description).

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (abandoned mines)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. WO program and field personnel conduct national validation reviews of Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) and field specialists' files.
Data Source	BLM offices enter data into AMLIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies.

Data Validation (HAZMAT)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Headquarters specialists assess data quality through monitoring.
Data Source	BLM offices enter the data in the MIS. The Hazardous Materials Database (HAZMAT), which is under development, will contain data on clean-up actions at hazardous materials sites.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies.

Mine adits and other remnants of old abandoned mines pose safety threats to the public, including this abandoned mine in Idaho.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.04: By 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands and resources.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, investigate and take enforcement action on 50% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percentage of reported violations resulting in enforcement actions	—	46%	47%	52.7%	49%	50%

Goal Description: We investigate violations and take enforcement action to deter violations and obtain compliance with Federal laws and regulations governing public land use. In the baseline year (FY 1999), we received reports of 10,177 violations; forty-six percent (46%) of these reported violations resulted in enforcement actions. There are currently 51 special agents in assigned and funded with law enforcement funds to conduct long-term criminal investigations of complex offenses. Our law enforcement and resource protection responsibilities are augmented by 146 law enforcement rangers who provide a uniformed presence. These rangers patrol public lands, provide visitor protection, and supply investigative capabilities.

Central to our resource protection and enforcement program is cooperation with all relevant Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and utilization of both reimbursable and non-reimbursable agreements to augment our efforts. We currently expend over $1.1 million on 44 reimbursable agreements with state, county, and local law enforcement agencies to enhance our law enforcement program.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, maintain an increase of at least 1% in the number of reported violations resulting in enforcement actions compared to the previous year (i.e., 47% of reported violations resulted in law enforcement actions).

Report: We exceeded our target by achieving nearly a 6% increase over the previous year's percentage of reported violations that resulted in enforcement actions. In FY 2000 we received reports of 11,956 violations. Nearly 53% of these reported violations resulted in enforcement actions. We do not expect this level of performance to be maintained in FY 2001 and FY 2002 because many enforcement actions were related to an extraordinary number of fire and drug-related offenses in FY 2000. We do not anticipate these levels in future years.

Our law enforcement officers investigated 990 fire offenses. They also removed over 21,000 marijuana plants from public lands and seized over 1,600 pounds of processed marijuana being smuggled across public lands. This resource protection and law enforcement presence significantly contributes to reducing threats to public health and safety.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on reducing threats to public health and safety. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Law Enforcement staff and WO analysts will conduct data validation reviews and internal data quality procedures.
Data Source	Data will be reported through the LAWNET automated system. LAWNET is being interfaced with MIS this year.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The interface between LAWNET and MIS will prevent any potential errors from dual entry. The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. Their review will include validation and verification methodologies.

Illegal trash dumping on public lands in Oregon.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.05: By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. The total acreage to have the natural ecological process restored by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2003. *Note: Targets are Departmentwide.*

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 7% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2002, 77 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. *Note: Targets are Departmentwide.*

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percentage of fires contained by initial attack *	--	--	--	92%	95%	95%
Percent of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted	--	--	--	--	25%	25%
Number of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted					830	830
Percent of highest priority communities at-risk receiving treatment	--	--	--	--	3%	7%
Number of fire facilities under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance	--	--	--	16	52	77
Number of acres receiving fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health **	--	--	--	502,718	1,400,000	1,400,000

* The actual percent of fires contained through initial attack can vary, depending on uncontrollable factors such as weather, fuels condition, and fire season severity.

** Relates to BLM Performance Goal 02.02.03: In FY 2002 achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 80 watersheds within priority sub-basins; ***treat 410,000 (BLM only) acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes***; and treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Goal Description: The existing Long-Term Goal and Annual Performance Plan goals have been rewritten to reflect current strategies and Congressional action in FY 2001 and to reflect Department of Interior-wide goals and performance. The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to integrate fire into land and resource management planning and activities; protect Federal and trust lands, resources, and the public welfare from destructive fires; and use fire to maintain and restore healthy and sustainable ecosystems.

This goal now has the following three general components:

Integrated Firefighting Management and Preparedness: All wildland fire management programs within the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are guided by fire management plans. These plans identify the most efficient and technically effective fire management program level that meets resource objectives. This is referred to as the Normal Fire Year Readiness and Performance Capability. It covers planned contributions for interagency shared resources, training, prevention, wildland fire preparedness staffing, detection, equipment, and fire facilities. The general objective of having field offices at the Normal Fire Year Readiness and Performance Capability is to be able to contain as many wildland fires with initial attack as possible. The initial attack goal may be affected by the number of ongoing fires. Multiple fires will reduce our ability to control the percent of fires during initial attack.

The percentage of fires contained by initial attack will be determined by the number of fires that are contained by initial attack divided by the number of fires receiving initial attack. The percentage of fire facilities under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance (in progress) will be determined after a baseline inventory of all fire facilities for all bureaus is completed by September 30, 2002.

Reduction of Hazardous Fuel Accumulation: The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have developed a strategy for aggressive fuels management, including removing excessive fuels through mechanical treatments and using prescribed fire to protect communities at risk, help prevent insect and disease damage, and generally improve overall ecosystem health and sustainability. The general objective is to place top priority on reducing fuels in forests and rangelands adjacent to and within communities. Particular emphasis is placed on projects where fuels treatments are being accomplished on adjoining state, private, or other non-Federal land. The bureaus are implementing projects with current funding to treat fuels in the wildland urban interface, using a list compiled and published in the *Federal Register*. The goal for the number of acres of fuels treatment to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health may not be met due to several uncontrollable events. Weather condition and burn permit criteria are not always met, which forces projects to be postponed until the events are within the standards as identified in the approved plan. Large-project wildland fires also limit the equipment and personnel available to carry out the proposed fuels treatment projects, reducing our ability to meet the yearly goal.

The percent of highest priority communities' at-risk receiving treatment is the number of highest priority communities' at-risk that are being implemented divided by the total number of highest priority communities' at-risk as listed in the Federal Register Notice. The total number of acres receiving fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health will be determined from baseline inventory to be performed during FY 2002-2003 to classify fuels acres into condition classes for use by field operations by FY 2004.

Local Community Coordination and Outreach: The current wildland fire policy recognizes that effective fire management requires close coordination with local communities, particularily communities in the wildland-urban interface. The management of private lands has become a key factor in the fire risk equation, so providing outreach, education, and support for local communities who must play a primary role in reducing fire hazards is critical. The general objective is to develop the rural fire assistance program to enhance capabilities by assisting cooperators on a cost-share basis to improve the protection of both public and private lands. The bureaus are assisting rural fire districts in training and equipment support as provided from the RFD assistance funding.

The percent of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted is the number of rural or volunteer fire departments or districts awarded funds for training, equipment, or prevention activities divided by the number of reciprocal fire protection agreements with rural or volunteer fire departments or districts.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a related goal.

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 90% of Fire Management Plans and upgrade 12 fire facilities to approved standards to assist managers to meet land and resource planning criteria and maintain the safe operation of facilities for fire fighters while at their station. *(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)*

Report: This goal was not met due to two factors: one, the escape of the Cerro Grande prescribed burn, and two, the wildland fire suppression season, which was more severe than normal. Both of these occurrences caused most fire management personnel to alter normal operations and address specific actions on prescribed burn planning during the early summer and fire suppression during the late summer. The managers are now looking at revising plans based on the FY 2001 fire policy review. More field units have identified the need for a fire management plan, so the percentage of completed plans has been reduced to account for the additional number of plans. We did not meet our goal of upgrading fire facilities to approved standards: five contracts were awarded for these facility upgrades and four are pending. The upgrades needed may take several years to complete.

The 2000 fire season was the largest in many years, so meeting the targets was challenging. More than 7 million acres of public land burned in over 90,000 wildland fires this past summer. Almost 30,000 firefighters and support personnel helped manage or suppress fires in 16 states, costing taxpayers more than $1 billion. Throughout the summer, we did support efforts to mitigate damage and loss of natural and cultural resources and property by mobilizing organized fire prevention teams. In periods of fire severity, team efforts significantly reduced the number of human-caused ignitions, reducing losses and the risks to both civilians and firefighters.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	These goals were reviewed by bureau staffs and managers from the field and headquarters and by representatives from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). Meeting this goal impacts the Department's ability to reduce threats to public health and safety. These goals are measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Project reporting is done using bureau databases at present. Bureaus responsible for collecting data for these goals use established written standards and definitions that are consistent across the bureaus. Reviews are conducted by Field, State, and National Offices. National validation reviews of data are conducted on a regular basis.
Data Source	Data are reported to NIFC, which is responsible for tracking status. Individual bureau databases have baseline statistics and records.
Data Limitations	With many bureaus reporting on the same information, there may be variations in how the measures are interpreted. Each bureau will be asked to review their data and determine its validity.
Planned Improvements	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies. A baseline inventory will be established to determine the total number of facilities requiring funding support. A baseline inventory will be completed to establish the total acres requiring fuels treatment.

2.5 GPRA Program Activity: Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

DESCRIPTION

We have extensive historical and current information on land ownership, use, and condition in the United States. We maintain cadastral survey and historical data on patented lands, along with information on the mineral estate, resource conditions, and permits or leases on Federal lands. Historical records are critical to resolving many ownership disputes and are increasingly recognized as an important source of both genealogical information and historical data on resource conditions. As the complexities of managing ecosystems increase, data collection and analysis become even more vital to managing the land.

Our information about land ownership, status, and condition is of interest to a wide variety of parties, including public land users; other Federal, state, tribal, and local agencies; and the scientific community. As the Internet enhances awareness of the vast data available from the agency, demand is increasing. Electronic formats are in high demand for resource inventories, maps, informational brochures, and other documents. Use of our national and local web sites has risen astronomically in the past few years. Three types of data are in especially high demand: documents for General Land Office (GLO) records and other title, boundary, and survey information; geographic-coordinate-based natural resource data from our Geographic Information System (GIS); and the public land survey data contained in the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB).

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.05.01: In FY 2002, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.

01.05.02: In FY 2002, provide accessibility to 12% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

01.05.03: In FY 2002, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for three priority program areas.

01.05.04: In FY 2002, conduct on-line (E-Government) in seven business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

Budget Table for GPRA Activity #5:
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	1,700	1,800	1,700
1400	Realty & Ownership Management	17,700	18,900	19,400
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	12,300	12,700	12,700
4550	Land and Resource Information Systems	19,000	19,400	19,700
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	200	200	200
	Programmatic Total	50,900	53,000	53,700

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.01: By FY 2005, post 4,260,000 public land title records on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet	2,000,000	2,500,000	335,000	335,235	200,000	200,000
(Cumulative)	2,000,000	2,250,000	2,585,000	2,585,000	2, 785,000	2,985,000

Goal Description: On May 1, 1998, 2 million General Land Office (GLO) land title records were web-enabled at *www.glorecords.blm.gov*, allowing customers to access data and images. The response has been astounding: almost 2.4 million customers have accessed 84 million pages, generating 36 million data and image requests. Our automation of Serial patents, representing all Bureau patents issued from 1908 to the 1960s, will be completed in FY 2002, expanding the website to include images of western U.S. records. By FY 2005, additional Indian records, withdrawals, acquired land conveyance records, agricultural scripts, timber culture records, mineral certificates, military bounties, railroad lists, state selections, survey plats, and field notes will be automated and posted on the Internet. Customers can query GLO/BLM data to access images of land title, land use, and survey documents.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, post 335,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.

Report: We met our goal by posting just over 335,000 public land title records on the Internet. The length of time needed to reach our long-term goal may be extended due to slightly lower funding for this effort and the added maintenance needed for the system, given the tremendous use and demand for the information.

The General Land Office was a busy place back in the mid-1800s. BLM-Eastern States continues to do a "land office business" by providing cadastral survey records and federal land title information through the GLO automated records website. Researchers can access historic land information and see images of one-of-a-kind Federal title documents that relate the story of our hardy ancestral pioneers, who challenged the elements to settle our Nation.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact BLM's ability to improve access to land, resource, and title information. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Staffs at State Offices prepare public land database reports; quality control is completed by the Eastern States Office to ensure that the information is posted correctly and in a timely manner.
Data Source	BLM employees in Eastern States Office prepare documents for the web at *www.glorecords.blm.gov*. BLM employees in other States prepare documents for their State Office website. A count is kept of the records posted.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	None are planned for FY 2001.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.02: By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, provide accessibility to 12% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format posted on the Internet (cumulative)	2%	3%	6%	9%	10%	12%

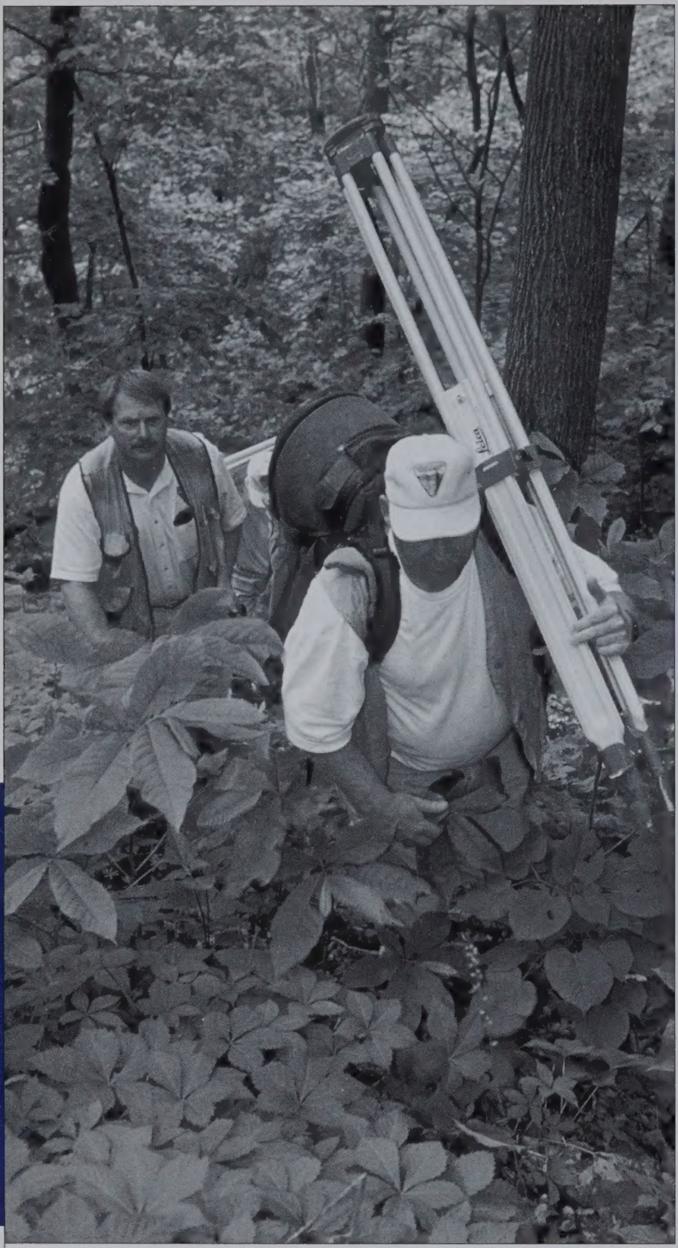
Goal Description: The demand for Cadastral (ownership) data is significant and will continue to increase as we enter the information age. Decision makers and the public will demand not only more data, but also data that is consistent across government organizations and private industry. The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is the single largest source of parcel boundary data and provides the most accurate information defining the boundaries associated with land title. As more groups and organizations implement geographic information systems (e.g., counties, states, Federal agencies, tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and private industry), the GCDB is playing a critical role in portraying boundaries consistently across organizations, thereby reducing conflicts related to rights and ownership disputes. The total number of GCDB townships that we plan to collect and integrate is 33,000. By the end of FY 1999, we had collected 26,400. We continue to collect GCDB data in areas of mineralization and complex land tenure areas (about 1,000 townships are collected per year).

Our western townships are those townships within the jurisdiction of the 11 western state offices with surface or subsurface BLM-managed land. Performance targets are based upon the need to provide the most accurate available location information for the boundaries of the land parcels recorded in our land title records, consistent and integrated with the data of other major stakeholders such as the U.S. Forest Service, tribal governments, and state and local governments. Meeting the performance target will minimize litigation and conflicts based upon conflicting or inconsistent land parcel portrayals, allowing decisions to be supported by a common cadastral data solution across government agencies and private industry groups.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 6% of requested boundary surveys to support resource/land transactions, collect 78% of townships with boundaries in digital format, and integrate 7% of townships with county and U.S. Forest Service data.

Report: We exceeded our goal by completing 9% of requested boundary surveys in digital format to support resource/land transactions, collecting 84% of townships with boundaries in digital format (cumulative), and integrating 7% of townships with county and U.S. Forest Service data (cumulative). Meeting these targets was instrumental in helping to download over 200,000 townships of data into multiple data bases across the country to support applications ranging from wilderness, open space, recreation, and commercial activities to tax assessment and 911 emergency dispatch. Our cadastral and land records have become a critical foundation for addressing urban growth and livability issues in the West.



Eastern States Cadastral Survey crew hiking through dense vegetation to establish survey points near the Mississippi River in Missouri.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact BLM's ability to improve access to land, resource, and title information. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	An ongoing record of GCDB data collection and conversion accomplishments will be used for validation by the project office.
Data Source	Townships are imported into the lands system. Township information is collected by the GCDB project manager and stored in the GCDB Project Plan Tracking System. A count is kept of the records posted.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	None are planned for FY 2001.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.03: By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for six priority program areas.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for three priority program areas.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Program areas with the status, condition and use of BLM lands posted on the Internet	--	--	--	--	1	3

Goal Description: We are increasing the amount of information posted on the Internet concerning the status, condition, and use of public lands. We have about 10 priority program areas for posting information on the Internet. These consist of recreation, commercial use authorization, cultural heritage, safety, fire, technical assistance to tribes, land information, land use planning, resource assessments, and land health restoration. While a significant amount of information is already available on the Internet in many program areas, more work can be done to provide information of interest in other areas, such as grazing allotment condition, wildlife habitat quality, land use planning, and public land health.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure in FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact BLM's ability to improve access to land, resource, and title information. The goal is measurable and related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM's Information Resource Management staff will identify priority information that is not contained on existing web sites and will then prioritize program areas for posting on the Internet. Washington Office Program Leads will validate that appropriate information is being put on Internet at field locations.
Data Source	BLM will complete an inventory of existing web sites and the scope of the information they contain. This inventory will serve as the baseline.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new goal, BLM does not have consistent definitions or data specifications in place, which could lead to data inaccuracies.
Planned Improvements	None are planned for FY 2001.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.04: By FY 2005, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 12 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 7 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of business lines conducted by E-Government means with the public, Tribes and other agencies.	--	--	--	--	4	7

Goal Description: The Government Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999 directs agencies to provide a significantly higher degree of electronic access to information and services. Traditionally, information and services have been provided in paper form, either in person at our Public Rooms or remotely using regular mail. However, the popularity of the Internet and World Wide Web has dramatically increased the demand for electronic information and services. We are currently conducting e-government for our General Land Office Records, an Automated Fluid Minerals Support System, an on-line bookstore, and the Geographic Coordinate Data Base. We have also taken initial steps to gain experience in e-commerce through the multi-agency recreation web site (recreation.gov), as well as for wild horse and burro adoptions and an on-line public room.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure in FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact BLM's ability to improve access to land, resource, and title information. The goal is measurable and related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM's Information Resource Management (IRM) staff will complete a business process analysis internally and with customers to determine which information and services should be made available to customers and the public and how this should be carried out. BLM will monitor data quality and customer responses to determine if business needs are being met.
Data Source	BLM's IRM staff will track progress.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new goal, BLM does not have consistent definitions or data specifications in place, which could lead to data inaccuracies.
Planned Improvements	None are planned for FY 2001.

2.6 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

DESCRIPTION

As directed by numerous statutes, we provide various types of economic and technical assistance to many local, state, and tribal governments and to Alaska Natives. We are responsible for:

- disbursing payments of shared revenues derived from activities on the public lands;
- disbursing payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILT) to counties;
- conveying land to Alaska Native peoples, Native corporations, and the State of Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and the Alaska Statehood Act;
- settling Alaska Native and American Indian allotment land claims;
- providing Tribes with technical assistance to develop leased energy/minerals resources;
- providing fire suppression services on all Federal and Native lands in Alaska;
- adjusting land tenure through disposal, exchange, and acquisition; and
- surveying Indian or other reservation land.

We are expanding our partnerships with tribal communities and providing direct and lasting benefits to their economic welfare. The royalties from mineral development on tribal lands are critical to a tribe's financial well-being. The training and management opportunities we are providing, such as integrating the GCDB into Tribal GISs, will enable tribal members to acquire marketable skills, expand their vocational possibilities, and improve their prospects for employment. Through these efforts, we are helping to build the infrastructure needed for tribes to compete in the information age. Self-Determination agreements under Public Law 93-638 and agreements under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA) provide resources for tribes to manage and develop their own mineral resources.

We are working toward meeting our statutory responsibilities to convey land to Alaska Natives and corporations, to the State of Alaska, and to other States and beneficiaries. We also provides land and other resources to support community economic and infrastructure development when consistent with our local land use plan and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.06.01: In FY 2002, establish and maintain 30 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes in the management of tribal minerals, cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.

01.06.02: In FY 2002, process 5,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,800 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

01.06.03: In FY 2002, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 200,000 acres of public land disposals outside of Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Budget Table for GPRA Activity #6: Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	2,700	2,800	2,800
1400	Realty & Ownership Management	33,600	34,500	34,500
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	7,400	7,600	7,600
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	5,800	5,800	5,800
	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	134,400	199,600	150,500
	Programmatic Total	183,900	250,300	201,200

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.01: By FY 2005, establish and maintain 45 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes for managing tribal minerals and cadastral survey and for administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self governance agreements, cooperative agreements and technical assistance).

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, establish and maintain 30 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes in the management of tribal minerals, cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Native American agreements established (Cumulative)	19	23	23	24	25	30

Goal Description: There are over 550 federally recognized tribes. Development of formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes supports the goal of increased tribal inclusion in our programs. We have trust responsibilities for various programs, including onshore mineral leasing and cadastral survey.

The development of formal agreements with tribes, including provisions for funding, can have a direct and lasting impact on the economic welfare of tribes. The self-governance agreements under P.L. 93-638 and agreements under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act for management of portions of the minerals program provide opportunities for tribes to manage and develop tribal mineral resources. The efforts of our cadastral survey program also provide many training and resource management opportunities for additional tribes. Tribal inclusion in the administration of the public lands is improving the dialog between our managers and the tribes, as well as providing opportunities for tribes to assist us in protecting BLM-managed lands, some of which are ancestral tribal lands.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, establish and maintain 23 formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for the management of tribal minerals and cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.

Report: We met our goal by establishing and maintaining 24 Native American agreements and will continue our commitment to establishing and maintaining additional agreements over the next two years.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal demonstrates BLM's commitment to providing assistance to tribes. The goal measurable and is directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Hard copies of the agreements are maintained in the State offices.
Data Source	BLM Native American Coordinators will provide data on the number of agreements in place to the Native American Office.
Data Limitations	Since this measure cuts across many programs (cadastral, mineral leasing, wildlife, etc.) there is not a single source for information on the number of agreements.
Planned Improvements	None are planned this year.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.02: By 2005, process 5,300 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,200 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, process 5,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,800 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of post-lease actions processed	N/A	N/A	4,100	4,100	4,500	5,000
Number of compliance, inspection and enforcement actions taken	N/A	N/A	3,400	3,300	3,500	3,800

Goal Description: We provide technical assistance to Tribes by supervising post-lease mineral operations on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. Upon the issuance of leases and permits by the Tribes/Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), we have a trust obligation in terms of supporting activities on Indian lands while protecting/enhancing environmental values and minimizing future liabilities. These operations generate royalty incomes for Indian mineral owners and economic impacts for communities, as well as providing local employment to Tribes. We provide technical assistance to Tribes to support six coal leases in three states, covering about 120,000 acres of land and producing about $60 million in royalties for the Tribes. We also provide technical assistance to Tribes to support 107 other solid mineral operations in nine states, covering about 38,000 acres and producing about $9 million in royalties for the Tribes.

We anticipate that demand for natural gas from Indian lands will increase as a result of the Nation's need for clean energy. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe Coal Bed Methane EIS has resulted in an increase in applications for permit to drill (APDs), as well as the operational and inspection/enforcement workload. The Northern Cheyenne are entering into Indian Mineral Development Act agreements for coal. Many operations also produce sand and gravel, and there are significant opportunities to increase this production from lands near rapidly growing urban areas. We provide additional assistance to the Tribes by providing mineral appraisals, exploration permitting, and mine plan reviews.

The number of post-lease actions processed is the aggregative total of the number of fluid mineral applications to permit drilling processed, the number of coal post-lease actions processed, the number of non-energy mineral post lease actions processed, the number of mining claim validity examinations processed, the number of reservoir lease adjustments processed, the number of fluid minerals post-lease actions, and the number of fluid minerals sundry notices processed.

The number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken is the aggregative total of the number of fluid minerals inspection and enforcement actions, the number of reservoir drainage cases processed, the number of solid minerals inspections/product verification, the number of surface management inspections, and the number of fluid mineral bonding compliance actions.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 95% of requests for Technical Assistance for Mineral Operations on Indian lands.

Report: We did not met our goal. We completed 90% of requests for Technical Assistance for Mineral Operations on Indian lands compared to the 1998 baseline number of requests. Since this is a demand-driven goal, the targets are based on 1998 baselines that did not reflect actual requests from tribes for permits. The way we are measuring our efforts to provide tribes opportunities for energy and minerals development is being changed for FY 2001. We will measure our performance using three more quantifiable goals related to the number of pre-lease and lease actions, post-lease actions, and compliance actions accomplished.

We completed over 4,100 post-lease actions (mainly applications for permits to drill) and 3,300 inspection/enforcement requests from tribes and fully met the demand that existed in FY 2000. Because we provided technical assistance by supervising post-lease mineral operations on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands, tribal operations generated royalty income totaling $242 million in FY 2000. In FY 2000, the overall value of the minerals, including oil, gas, and coal, produced from Indian Trust Lands totaled $1.7 billion. Detailed information by type of mineral commodity is provided in the following table:

Mineral Commodities	Value FY 2000 (million $)	Revenue Generated FY 2000 (millions $)
Oil and Gas	1,097.7	166.6
Coal	541.6	66.5
Other Minerals	68.4	9.2
Total	1,707.7	242.3

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing economic and technical assistance. The goal is clearly defined and measurable.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Program evaluations of Workload Measures in MIS/AFMSS and quarterly reviews are conducted.
Data Source	Most of the information on the permit actions originates from AFMSS, which is used nationwide to record minerals operations.
Data Limitations	Differentiating tribal workloads from non-tribal requires field offices to use specific project codes, which can impact accuracy if that information is not specified.
Planned Improvements	The BLM continues to monitor progress throughout the year to ensure proper data interpretation and entry, as well as to manage costs.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.03: By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposals and land conveyances outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska and 200,000 acres of projected land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Projected acres of Federal land disposals and conveyances completed in Alaska	--	--	--	--	600,000	600,000
Projected acres of public land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska	--	--	95,127	99,622	250,000	200,000

Goal Description: We are required (through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and the Alaska Statehood Act) to transfer a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands within Alaska to other ownerships. By the end of FY 2001, we will have completed 38.2 million acres of title transfers to Alaska Native Corporations and 90.4 million acres of title transfers to the State of Alaska. Transfer of the remaining entitlements continues to occur annually.

We have employees in almost every field office who are responsible for completing land disposals and conveyances outside Alaska. We have a long history of providing support for both local community and statewide economic needs. This goal recognizes the significant contribution we make to states and local communities through the disposal and conveyance of lands for community expansion, open space, scientific purposes, environmental values, wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species protection, recreational activities, educational purposes, historic preservation, economic development, and other purposes. Federal land disposals outside Alaska average approximately 100,000 acres per year, but projections for FY 2001 are much higher.

One of our most innovative land conveyance authorities is the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, enacted in October 1998, which authorizes us to sell public land tracts that are interspersed with or adjacent to private land in the Las Vegas Valley (the fastest-growing urban area in the United States). The revenues generated from these land sales enable the BLM and other government entities to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, and to build or maintain trails, day-use areas, campgrounds, or other facilities to benefit public land visitors.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, complete 95,127 acres of Federal land disposals and conveyances in support of local community and state economic needs.

Report: We met our goal by completing 99,622 acres of Federal land disposals outside Alaska. This goal was changed in the Strategic Plan to include both Alaska and non-Alaska disposals and conveyances.

The targets are considerably higher than previous accomplishments due to the passage of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act. This Act enables us to retain up to 20% of the sales money to cover administrative costs and mandates that the remainder (i.e., at least 80%) be used to purchase in-holdings (any non-Federal lands located within special designated areas managed by the BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or Forest Service, including the Wild and Scenic River System, the National Trail System, wilderness areas, or wilderness study areas).

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on providing economic and technical assistance. The goal is clearly defined and measurable.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry, and reporting that are consistent across the bureau. Random sampling of case recordation and program evaluations are used to test data quality.
Data Source	Field and State Offices report case information in the new automated Land Resources 2000 system (LR 2000). Using LR 2000 and year-end reports, Headquarters calculates goal accomplishment.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	BLM is working on developing the interface between LR 2000 and MIS.

2.7 GPRA Program Activity: Understand the Condition of the Public Lands

DESCRIPTION

During the past two decades, demands on public land resources have grown at a rate that outpaces our ability to resolve existing land use conflicts and anticipate future demands accurately. Several major issues have emerged since the first round of Bureau land use plans and associated Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) were completed, such as the listing of many species under the Endangered Species Act, rapid population growth in the West, and new laws that require other Federal and state agencies to participate in activities occurring on Federal lands. As a result, we have found that many of our land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents are out of date and no longer reflect current natural resource or socio-economic conditions.

We have developed land health standards that have been incorporated into our land use plans; these provide the basis for defining healthy lands as applied to specific terrain. Under the provisions of our operating procedures, all future management actions must conform with these standards.

We are also conducting systematic assessments at several scales to determine if land health standards and fundamentals are being achieved. At the local level, assessments are being done routinely in conjunction with grazing permit renewal decisions (see long-term goal 01.02.02). We are developing an assessment strategy that will use available information to portray, at the national level, patterns of risk at the landscape scale.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

02.01.01: In FY 2002, assess the condition of public lands in 45 priority sub-basins.

02.01.02: In FY 2002, evaluate 100% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents; develop 8 new land use plans and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.

Budget Table for GPRA Activity #7: Understand the Condition of the Public Lands

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	41,700	46,500	44,300
1110	Wildlife and Fisheries	10,300	10,700	10,600
1800	Workforce & Organizational Support	24,700	25,400	25,400
2800	Wildland Fire Management	74,400	115,900	85,600
1600	Resource Protection and Maintenance	4,200	12,000	14,600
2640	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	32,100	34,000	34,400
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	3,900	3,800	4,400
	Programmatic Total	193,800	250,800	221,800

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Long-Term Goal 02.01.01: By 2005, assess the condition of the public lands in 150 priority sub-basins.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, assess the condition of public lands in 45 priority sub-basins.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Assess the condition of public lands in priority sub-basins (cumulative)	--	--	--	--	10	45

Goal Description: We are committed to having a comprehensive resource assessment strategy in place in FY 2001. This strategy will integrate assessment needs over multiple scales (coarse, intermediate, and fine). One of the purposes of coarse-scale assessments is to help identify priority sub-basins, which are then used to focus our restoration activities. The sub-basin is a medium-sized unit within the widely accepted U.S. Geological Survey hierarchy of watersheds. There are 735 sub-basins in the 11 western states and Alaska. Of these, 45 sub-basins have at least 75% public land, 110 sub-basins have at least 50% public land, and 225 have at least 25% public land.

Intermediate-level assessments are used to establish a baseline condition from which to measure change over time in response to restoration actions. The goal of 150 sub-basins assessed by FY 2005 reflects an estimate of the number of priority sub-basins that will need to be assessed for baseline conditions or reassessed to determine change from baseline.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to understand the condition of public lands. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	State Offices report in accordance with guidance for identifying priority sub-basins. Field reports will be submitted to the Washington Office program lead.
Data Source	State offices enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	This is a new goal for FY 2001 and the baseline is being established.
Planned Improvements	The Planning staff will evaluate performance measures including data quality and verification.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Long-Term Goal 02.01.02: By FY 2002, evaluate 100 percent of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents. By FY 2005 prepare 29 new land use plans and amend 26 existing plans to reflect new information or management strategies.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, evaluate 100 percent of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents; develop 8 new land use plans and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information or management strategies.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Percent (and number) of land use plans evaluated (cumulative)	--	8% (13)	24%	18.5% (30)	50% (81)	100% (162)
Land use plans prepared (cumulative)	--	--	6	3 (3)	3 (6)	8 (14)
Land use plan amendments completed (EIS level)	--	--	--	--	5	5

Goal Description: Land use plans provide the basis for nearly all decisions affecting the public lands. There are currently 162 land use plans on the public lands. The focus of this goal is to determine the adequacy of our existing planning/NEPA base with respect to new information about demands on public land resources. Land use planning efforts will evaluate the opportunities for improving land conditions identified in sub-basin assessments and emphasize collaborative actions with others. Updating NEPA and planning documents will reduce the risks of litigation and ensure that we have a greater degree of success in meeting our program goals. Once areas needing additional planning work have been identified, we will initiate amendments/revisions to address deficiencies.

Our planning workload is focused on emerging national issues such as energy development, urban growth, early resolution and/or avoidance of litigation, wildfire prevention and suppression, and collaborative planning efforts with local communities, states, and tribal governments. We are also placing emphasis on completing planning efforts for areas designated by Congressional or Administrative actions, such as National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Wilderness Areas.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, evaluate 24% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents; develop or update 6 land use plans as necessary to reflect new information; and assure that 22% of the land use plans contain habitat conservation strategies.

Report: We did not meet our goal. We were able to evaluate 18.5% of our land use plans and update or develop 3 land use plans to reflect new information and convey current management strategies. These accomplishments were lower than planned in part due to resources being allocated to fires. We did not meet our goal for updating land use plans because the creation of new monument designations altered the information needed to complete the land use plans. In addition, litigation slowed our progress on some of the accomplishments. We anticipate meeting these goals for the next few years because additional resources have been provided through the appropriations process.

For FY 2000, we did not set targets for land use plans with habitat conservation strategies. We had already established habitat conservation strategies in 10% of our land use plans. After updating the Strategic Plan and the planning related measures, we removed this measure because addressing habitat conservation strategies is a routine part of our land use planning process.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to understand the condition of public lands. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Evaluation reports are prepared by teams, and provide a written record for plans evaluated. The Planning staff will review plan amendments and records of decision. Planning staff will maintain copies of these documents.
Data Source	The land use plans are the data source. State offices will enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The Planning staff will evaluate its performance measures, including data quality and verification.

2.8 GPRA Program Activity: Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

DESCRIPTION

We are well positioned to make significant national contributions to (1) clean water and healthy watersheds, (2) biological diversity, and (3) the protection of critical habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. We manage far more land in Clean Water Act Category 1 (impaired) watersheds than any other Interior agency. Public lands (where ownership is greater than or equal to 15 percent) play a critical role in more than one-third of all Category 1 watersheds in the West. Many of the lands now under our management were degraded by the end of the 19th century because of unsustainable livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and mining practices. While important strides were made in the 20th century in developing and applying more sustainable management practices, resource conditions are still unsatisfactory in some areas.

Our restoration strategy depends upon prioritizing sub-basins. Priority sub-basins will be identified using resource assessments and giving consideration to:

- sub-basins identified under the Clean Water Act as Category I impaired, or other sub-basins with significant water quality restoration opportunities on the public lands;
- sub-basins that need restoration to conserve multiple species of plants and animals, with priority given to those supporting special status species;
- sub-basins where resource conditions endanger public health or safety;
- sub-basins that need restoration to achieve rangeland or forest health, especially those areas threatened by significant weed invasion; and
- sub-basins containing wild horse and burro herd management areas that are not at appropriate management levels.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

02.02.01: In FY 2002, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 14 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 1%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 15 orphan wells.

02.02.02: In FY 2002, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 250 watersheds within priority sub-basins.

02.02.03: In FY 2002, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 80 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 394,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

02.02.04: In FY 2002, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 150 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."

**Budget Table for GPRA Activity #8:
Restore at-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems**

Code	Appropriation/ Activity	FY 2000 Enacted ($000)	FY 2001 Enacted ($000)	FY 2002 Proposed Budget ($000)
1000	Land Resources	51,000	54,900	47,200
1110	Wildlife and Fisheries	20,800	19,600	19,400
1600	Resource Protection and Maintenance	1,600	1,700	1,700
2640	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500
6000	Oregon & California Grant Lands	16,800	16,000	16,000
8000	Range Improvements	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Programmatic Total	96,700	98,700	90,800

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.01: By 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 14 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 1%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 15 orphan wells.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of watersheds in priority sub-basins with water quality prescriptions implemented	--	--	--	--	10	14
Number of abandoned mine land sites in remediation process	--	45	64	68	60	60
Number of orphan wells plugged or sites reclaimed	--	--	9	35	15	15

Goal Description: We work collaboratively with others (states, tribes, local governments, and interested stakeholders) to implement the Clean Water Action Plan. Priority sub-basins are (a) Category 1 impaired sub-basins identified under the Clean Water Action Plan; (b) sub-basins that need restoration to conserve multiple species of plants and animals; (c) sub-basins where resource conditions endanger health or safety, especially those containing abandoned mines or orphan wells that contribute to water quality problems; (d) sub-basins that need to achieve land health standards, especially those threatened by significant weed invasion; and (e) sub-basins containing wild horse and burro areas not at appropriate management levels.

We are committed to plugging and reclaiming orphan wells and sites in priority sub-basins. Best Management Practices and complementary management measures will be applied as needed to meet State Water Quality Standards. Improved watershed condition should result in improved habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet state/tribal water quality standards; remediate 64 abandoned mine land sites; and plug or reclaim 9 orphan wells or sites.

Report: We met our goal by remediating 68 abandoned mine land sites. We exceeded the third target by plugging or reclaiming 35 orphan wells or sites. There were 14 sites/wells accomplished in Wyoming. In addition to those, the Department of Energy plugged/reclaimed a total of 21 sites using their own funds, while 8 orphan wells were eliminated because a new operator assumed the responsibility for plugging them.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (water quality)	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to monitor at risk resources and maintaining functioning condition. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Since this is a new measure, consistent standards for data collection, entry, and reporting are not fully in place.
Data Source	State/Federal partners maintain the database on water quality prescriptions. Field offices report the data in the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	The BLM will conduct data quality reviews and spot checks on a quarterly basis to ensure that the definitions are interpreted similarly across the field.

Data Validation (abandoned mines and orphan wells)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will have a direct impact on restoring at-risk resources and maintaining functioning condition. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	BLM offices responsible for collecting and aggregating data for this goal use established written standards for data collection, entry and reporting that are consistent across the Bureau. Washington Office program and field personnel conduct national validation reviews of AMLIS/AFMSS and field specialists' files.
Data Source	BLM offices enter data into the AMLIS which contains data about the abandoned mine sites to be cleaned up or in the AFMSS, which contains data about orphan wells.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	Program staff will conduct quarterly reviews of data input.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.02: By 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 250 watersheds within priority sub-basins.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Cumulative number of watersheds within priority sub-basins achieving an upward trend in riparian/wetland condition	--	--	--	--	100	250

Goal Description: Approximately 24 million acres of land are classified as riparian or wetland. These areas support some of the most ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities on the public lands. We emphasize riparian and wetland areas as a major component of successful watershed restoration. On-the-ground restoration projects are key to ensuring that proper functioning condition is attained and maintained and to providing sustained habitat for a multitude of plant and animal species. We participate with the U.S. Forest Service to support an on-going team of experts who work with local officials to plan and implement strategies and actions aimed at restoring riparian areas and wetlands to proper functioning condition.

This measure tracks resource condition on a watershed basis; previously, we tracked restored or improved riparian-wetland areas by miles or acres improved. While restoration accomplishments are occurring, our ability to track progress on a watershed basis is currently under development. We are working towards establishing this watershed basis, but the following activities must be completed before nationwide tracking on a watershed basis can occur: (1) complete watershed boundary delineation at the 5th level hydrological unit boundary for every state (only two states are completed); (2) develop spatial location data for riparian condition assessment on site stream reaches; (3) assign trend classification (up, down, or not apparent) for all "functional at-risk" category assessment sites; and (4) identify priority sub-basins in cooperation with states, tribes, other Federal agencies, and stakeholders.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to monitor at-risk resources and maintain functioning condition. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Proper functioning condition (PFC) is a well–defined evaluation used by both BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. PFC is an evaluation of hydrologic function that does not necessarily correlate with stream or riparian habitat condition. The BLM will need to conduct data quality reviews to ensure that definitions are interpreted consistently.
Data Source	Field offices enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new measure, the field may not yet interpret data standards consistently.
Planned Improvements	Additional reviews are built into the training and inventory process, and quarterly monitoring will take place.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.03: By 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002 achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 80 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 394,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Cumulative number of watersheds within priority sub-basins achieving an upward trend in upland condition	--	--	--	--	50	80
Number of acres of wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments*	201,000	254,000	300,000	165,900	390,000	394,000
Acres treated to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants	102,000	120,000	199,000	290,000	235,000	245,000

* **This relates to Performance Goal 01.04.05. The acres of fire fuels treatment identified above include Wildland-Urban Interface treatments as well as other, non-Wildland-Urban Interface treatments. The acreage listed is for proposed BLM treatments only.**

Goal Description: The health of uplands can be improved by reducing the spread of weeds and reintroducing fire into specific landscapes, specifically those in heavier fuel models. The number of acres treated by prescribed fire and other fuel modification projects will focus more on fuels reduction in high-risk wildland-urban interface areas. Approximately 30% of the acres treated for hazardous fuel reduction will occur in the wildland-urban interface in FY 2002,

Ongoing inventory efforts have shown that on average, an additional 2,300 acres per day are infested by noxious invasive weeds on BLM-managed lands, causing permanent land degradation to hundreds of public land watersheds. This goal entails limiting the geographic expansion of invasive plants by locating new infestations and eradicating them through mechanical, cultural, and chemical treatments. This goal also includes mapping sites for possible follow-up treatment. The fundamentals of rangeland health and the implementation of the rangeland standards and guidelines; forest restoration and management treatments; wild horse removals; and fish, wildlife and special status species habitat improvements also contribute to the upland restoration goal of 80 watersheds with an upward trend in condition.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2000, treat 300,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes, and treat 199,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Report: We did not meet our target as we were able to treat only 165,900 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes. The Secretary of the Interior placed a moratorium on prescribed fire, which occurred during the peak of the spring burning season. A lack of days meeting appropriate prescriptive criteria and the extreme fall fire season also contributed to the reduction. In weed control and management, we exceeded our target by treating 290,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (upland PFC)	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to monitor at-risk resources and maintain functioning condition. The goal is measurable and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Proper functioning condition (PFC) is a well–defined evaluation used by both BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. PFC is an evaluation of hydrologic function that does not necessarily correlate with stream or riparian habitat condition. The BLM will conduct data quality reviews to ensure that the definitions are interpreted consistently.
Data Source	Field offices enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new measure, the field may not yet interpret data standards consistently.
Planned Improvements	Additional reviews are built into the training and inventory process and quarterly monitoring will take place.

Data Validation (prescribed fires)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to restore at risk resources and maintain functioning condition. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	At the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), all Interior agencies and the U.S. Forest Service provide information about fires and their status, movement and causes as a means of managing and controlling fires. During FY 2000, the BLM verified data for this measure. Within BLM, fire program staff will continue to conduct national validation reviews.
Data Source	NIFC provides this information, which is also entered into the Department's Wildland Fire Reporting System that contains records of prescribed treatments.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	As part of the funding received by BLM for its fire program, additional monitoring of program progress and accomplishment reporting will occur.

Data Validation (invasive plants)	The goal was reviewed by BLM staffs and managers from the field and headquarters. Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to restore at risk resources and maintain functioning condition. The goal is measurable, understandable, and directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Pesticide Use Plans and Project Plans record the treatment sites, acres, and treatment method. The Range staff will review data quarterly.
Data Source	Field offices enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Planned Improvements	As part of the funding received by BLM for its fire program, additional monitoring of program progress and accomplishment reporting will occur.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.04: By 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed and proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."

Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 150 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive" (numbers are cumulative).

Performance Measure	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Planned	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 02 Proposed
Number of the plant and animal resident populations listed or proposed for listing under ESA with a stable or increasing trend (cumulative)	--	--	--	--	50	100
Number of the plant and animal resident populations identified as "sensitive" by BLM with a stable or increasing trend (cumulative)	--	--	--	--	100	150

Goal Description: We work with external partners and other Federal and state agencies to develop conservation strategies and recovery plans to support the continued existence and viability of plant and animal resident populations listed, or proposed for listing, under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or identified as "sensitive." The occurrence of stable or upward trends for listed, proposed, or sensitive species serves as primary indicators of ecosystem restoration and land management success. We will work with other Federal agencies to develop baseline information, establish conservation strategies and treatments, and identify monitoring schedules for federally listed or proposed species and sensitive species. In FY 2000 there were 236 plant and animal species listed as threatened or endangered, 50 plant and animal species proposed for listing under ESA, and over 1,200 plant and animal species identified as sensitive on BLM-managed lands.

FY 2000 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

This is a new measure for FY 2001.

Through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, BLM-Eastern States works with local communities to provide beach access and to preserve the natural resource values of beautiful beaches along Florida's Gulf Coast. Sand fencing and plantings protect the coastal dunes in the Florida Panhandle; these dunes support a wide array of flora and fauna, including special status plants and nesting sea turtles.

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Validation (both measures)	Meeting this goal will impact the BLM's ability to monitor at-risk resources and maintain functioning condition. The goal is measurable and is directly related to the goal activity.
Data Verification	Proposed, listed and sensitive species monitored will be tracked in the MIS. Data verification will be through Fish and Wildlife Service assessment of recovery efforts, both on BLM lands and on adjoining lands.
Data Source	Field offices will enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	This is a new measure, so data standards have not been tested. Interpretations of what constitutes a "population" vary and are likely to cause inconsistencies in reporting.
Planned Improvements	On a quarterly basis, BLM will monitor reporting to verify consistencies.

2.9 Management Strategies for Improving Organizational Effectiveness

DESCRIPTION

Accomplishing our mission requires strong internal business and support service functions. Our workforce is composed of about 9,000 permanent, temporary, seasonal, and other employees in over 180 offices distributed across the country. To be successful, we must have strong leadership, encourage teamwork, promote learning, and foster mutual respect among our employees and the public. We must also ensure that our employees have the tools and skills needed to effectively complete required tasks.

We employ a balanced scorecard approach to strategic planning, budgeting, and performance measurement. This approach is based on the interaction between programs, financial management, customer service, and employee learning and growth.

Specific goals for measuring our organizational effectiveness are included in the Department's Annual Performance Plan. The Department's Plan also tracks progress in management reform efforts, some of which are outlined below as "strategies to improve organizational effectiveness." These strategies are generally means-related, focusing on how we can collaborate with others, improve our business practices, and manage our human resources. Funds for accomplishing the goals in this section are derived from benefitting mission program activities and other funding sources.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Strategies focus on the "means" rather than an outcome, as they are indirectly related to our mission and to all of the previous GPRA Program Activities presented in Section 2. To enhance the effectiveness of our organization and improve business practices, we are striving to:

- Provide cost-effective and quality customer service. We will systematically collect and assess customer and stakeholder data on broad agency priorities, user satisfaction with specific services, and employee feedback. By using customer feedback instruments such as comment cards, focus groups, and surveys, our employees receive input on performance issues that require attention at all levels of the organization. This iterative learning process helps us eliminate any barriers to providing quality customer service and enables us to achieve a high level of internal satisfaction.

- Leverage appropriated funding with third-party in-kind contributions of materials, goods, labor, and services to help manage the public lands. We will maintain and expand our partnerships with businesses, state and local governments, schools, and others to complete special projects. These arrangements are known as Challenge Cost-Share projects.

Lake Vermillion Public Islands includes 87 islands in northern Minnesota cooperatively managed for wildlife habitat and recreation as a component in an ecosystem of 365 islands. These islands represent a complex mix of private, county, state, tribal, and Federal ownership.

- Provide managers and staff with mission-critical business information, including financial, performance, customer satisfaction, workforce, and employee survey data. Our Management Information System (MIS) distributes information from a variety of sources over the Internet, including performance indicators, financial statements, and program related data such as recreation or facility records. Data can be retrieved and compared by local offices, which enhances managers' ability to use this important information for decision making.

- Recover appropriate costs of providing services. Managing public lands for commercial and other uses such as recreation has an associated cost to the government. We measure the full costs associated with processing rights-of-way, wild horse and burro adoptions, mineral interest conveyances, recordable disclaimers of interests, leases, restoration of damaged lands, slash disposal, copy fees, road maintenance, mining claim recordation, mining law administration, special recreation fees, recreation fee collections, recreation fee demonstration areas, communication sites, and miscellaneous fees. We are thus in a position to recover appropriate costs from service beneficiaries who otherwise would be subsidized by all taxpayers.

- Integrate workforce planning and human resources management into strategic planning and business practices. As part of workforce planning, our supervisors, managers, team leaders, and employees will identify critical occupational skills needed to supplement our workforce, which encompasses 140 different job series. Core competencies will be defined to provide a foundation for human resource management based on key measurable knowledge, skills, and abilities. Competency criteria will assist in workforce development, recruitment, selection, and retention.

- Increase the representation of minorities and women within planned and designated occupational series. We maintain a strong program of outreach, coordination, and cooperative initiatives with institutions of higher education under the umbrellas of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities. We will train prospective employees and complement workforce planning by using the cooperative work/study authority under the Student Career Experience Program.

- Conduct workforce planning and employment program assessments on an annual basis, considering factors such as the representation of minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by geographic area of assignment, by program assignment, and by grade level, making adjustments as necessary. We will hire the most qualified applicant from lists of diversified candidates. In accordance with standards established for management, we will include workforce diversification accomplishments in the performance goals and evaluations of managers and supervisors.

- Use an integrated information technology architecture ("the BLM Architecture") for information resources management to meet our mission needs. The BLM Architecture provides a strategic information asset base that defines the information requirements needed to conduct our business processes. It identifies the information technologies needed to support business operations, as well as transitional processes needed to implement new technologies in response to changing business needs.

Section 3 - Additional GPRA Information

3.1 Customer Service

We are committed to providing cost-efficient, quality customer service; determining existing levels of customer satisfaction; and seeking ways to improve the products and services we provide. Using customer feedback instruments such as comment cards, focus groups, and surveys, our employees receive input on those areas requiring attention at all levels of the organization. Customer survey data is used to shape strategic planning and process improvements. Priorities are established using feedback from customers and stakeholders. Based on this input, we then develop an action plan to revamp service standards as needed. We will collect and assess customer/stakeholder data and information in four areas:

1. Strategic: Broad agency priorities, input on development of mission and goals, and feedback on which measures mean the most to the public.

2. Process: Satisfaction with specific processes to assess effectiveness (e.g., front desk transactions, processing of claims and permits, etc.), including what works and what does not.

3. Local: Periodic systematic data gathering from our customers and stakeholders to gain immediate and specific feedback (e.g., new form design, questionnaire testing, etc.).

4. Employee: Assessment of barriers to providing "best in business" customer service and a high level of internal satisfaction.

We have established three customer service-oriented goals in our Annual Performance Plan. These tie customer service to our Strategic Plan and measure progress toward the goals. Measuring customer feedback provides us with direction for improvement and also serves to measure customer outcomes.

LIST OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION-RELATED PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.01.02: In FY 2002, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

01.02.05: In FY 2002, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

01.03.07: In FY 2002, the BLM will establish baseline information on visitor knowledge and satisfaction for each National Conservation Area and National Monument.

More and more people are attracted to the Upper Missouri River every year, creating new management challenges for BLM-Montana.

3.2 Crosscutting Issues

We are working with other Department of the Interior bureaus on specific crosscutting goals. The Department has specified these goals and the role of each bureau in the Department's FY 2002 Performance Plan. The table below summarizes many of these efforts that are part of accomplishing our objectives and performance measures.

GPRA Program Activity	Activity	Partners
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	Recreation fee collection	DOI bureaus
	Recreation.gov	DOI bureaus, USFS, COE, tribes
	Interagency Council on Interpretation	NPS, FS, FWS, COE, NOAA, and National Association for Interpretation
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	Energy and mineral permit process	MMS, state and local regulatory agencies, tribes
	ESA consultation for grazing permits	FWS, NMFS
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage	Monuments and conservation Area vistor surveys	FWS, NPS and USFS USFS, FWS, NPS
	Wild Horse and Burros - Management - Research	USFS, tribes US Geological Survey
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	Maintaining facilities, bridges, & dams	DOI, COE, USFS, Transportation
	Safe drinking water systems	EPA
	Law enforcement and tracking	USFS on contiguous lands
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	Data sharing	Many state and local governments
	National Integrated Lands System	Governmentwide
	GCDB data cadastral survey information	BIA, FWS, BOR, USFS COE, tribal governments, states, and counties
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	The Interagency Minerals Steering Committee	BIA, MMS, and tribes
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	Clean Water Action Plan	DOI and other resource agencies
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	Threatened and endangered species	Federal, state, and local agencies; tribes
	Plugging of orphan wells	BOR, Energy Dept, states
	Invasive species management & research	USGS, USFS, NRCS, universities

3.3 Management Issues

We have completed an assessment of our management, administrative, and financial controls in accordance with the standards, objectives, and guidelines prescribed by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The objectives of this assessment are to ensure that:

- programs achieve their intended results;
- resources are used consistent with agency mission;
- resources are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement;
- laws and regulations are followed; and,
- reliable and timely information is maintained, reported, and used for decision-making.

In performing our assessment, we relied on the knowledge and experience that management has gained from the daily operation of our programs and systems of accounting and administrative controls. Our assessment is also based on information obtained from sources such as management control reviews, Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and General Accounting Office (GAO) audits, program evaluations/studies, audits of financial statements, and performance plans and reports. The scope of this assessment was broad enough to support the conclusions expressed in BLM's FY 2000 Annual Assurance Statement on Management Controls. Based on the assessment, the BLM Director concluded that the Bureau's managerial, administrative, and financial controls provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the FMFIA have been achieved.

Before preparing our FY 2000 Annual Performance Report and FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan, we reviewed the GAO Report, *Observations on the Department of the Interior's FY 1999 Annual Performance Report and FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan*, dated June 30, 2000. The GAO focused on these outcomes:

- The health of federally managed land, waters and renewable resources is maintained.
- Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessability, diversity, and quality of national park facilities and services.
- The Federal government effectively meets its trust responsibilities to protect and preserve Indian trust lands and trust resources.
- Safe and environmentally sound mineral development occurs on the outer continental shelf for which the public receives fair value.

We have improved this document consistent with the GAO Report findings, even though the majority of the findings in the report did not relate specifically to the BLM. We are addressing the major findings of GAO's report by revising goals to be more outcome based, providing a frame of reference, and addressing program evaluations, especially for our goals related to Indian trust responsibilities, on-shore energy and minerals development activities, maintaining the health of the land, and providing safe visits to the public lands.

In addition, we reviewed the OIG's *Special Report to the Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate*, which also provided specific comments on our FY 1999 Annual Performance Report and FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan. Consistent with the OIG's report recommendations, we have provided information to better explain the significance of our goals and measures, as well as providing baseline information to identify the scope and significance of our measures. We have also developed more precise and limited goals to provide a better measurement of performance for commercial uses, and throughout the plan, we have included further details on data validation and verification efforts.

We will also continue to address and track corrective actions for the following material weaknesses so that they can be resolved in a timely manner:

Timely De-obligation of Transactions: An OIG Auditors Report of our Financial Statements for FY 2000 found that we did not have effective policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions for undelivered orders were de-obligated (cleared) in a timely manner when completed or inactive. In FY 2000, BLM's National Business Center (NBC) corrected the undelivered orders year-end balance by de-obligating over $16 million. An additional $10 million has been de-obligated in FY 2001. Processes are being put in place to require all employees who administer original order files to review obligations quarterly and complete timely de-obligation where needed.

Range Monitoring: In 1992, an internal assessment of our range monitoring processes found that not all high-priority allotments were being monitored consistently. While substantial improvements were made in FY 2000, we continued to monitor actions being taken to correct the material weaknesses identified in this program area. We have conducted evaluations in ten states to assess progress made in meeting the Congressional mandate for the grazing permit renewal process. Direction has been provided to update field office monitoring plans to conform to the indicators of rangeland health and to develop schedules for rangeland health evaluations. In FY 2001, we plan to conduct follow-up program evaluations in Nevada, California, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.

We have developed regional Rangeland Health Standards and have issued a Rangeland Health Standards Handbook. The Handbook provides guidance on developing land health standards and identifying indicators of land health to monitor, as well as outlining a process to follow for evaluating whether or not on-going management practices are achieving land health standards.

Wild Horse and Burro Management: Numerous actions have been accomplished to correct the material weaknesses in this program. First, we have conducted four internal program reviews since 1997. We established and chartered a Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board to provide state-of-the-art science and public input into recommendations on how Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) for our Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) will be met. We established a Long-Term Strategic Plan Goal (01.03.03) for reaching AMLs on HMAs in accordance with the 1989 Interior Board of Land Appeals Decision (109 IBLA 112). We implemented several related actions, including training/gelding older animals and establishing a policy of removing animals five years and younger and returning older, unadoptable horses to the range or a sanctuary. Additionally, a single-shot, one-year immuno-contraceptive vaccine was tested on mares in HMAs in Nevada during gathers in January and February of 1999 and January of 2000. Further, a short-term adoption promotional plan has been developed based on an Adoption Marketing Strategy Report. We have also improved the flow and management of animals from removal to adoption by reducing the numbers of animals in the adoption system pipeline, increasing marketing efforts, and tracking animals from gather to adoption.

Land Exchanges: In 1996, the OIG issued an audit report critical of our land exchange activities in Nevada. In 2000, the GAO identified additional actions needed to strengthen our land exchange program. The National Land Exchange Evaluation and Assistance Team continues to conduct technical review and oversight for all land exchange feasibility reports and decision documents. This Team plans to conduct program evaluations in two of our State organizations this fiscal year. The Appraisal Manual was revised in 1999 to incorporate new requirements specific to improving the appraisal process for land exchanges. A joint BLM/U.S. Forest Service appraisal training course has been developed and was offered in 2000. Other collaborative efforts related to training and developing policy and guidance continue with the U.S. Forest Service. In 2000, our Land Exchange Handbook was revised to incorporate new, revised, and clarified policy and guidance to ensure land exchanges are processed in accordance with laws and regulations and in a manner that protects the public interest.

Safety Management: In FY 1998, we conducted an evaluation of our Safety Management Program. The evaluation focused on (1) management of information and data, (2) budget outlook, (3) organizational and staffing trends, (4) training, and (5) supervisory accountability. As a result, deficiencies were identified in all areas of the review objectives. In FY 2000, we reviewed State Safety Programs in three BLM field organizations (Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon/Washington); we plan to review four additional State organizations in FY 2001. In FY 2000 we also issued Safety Professional/Collateral Duty Safety Officer Core Competency criteria and program guidelines. The Core Competency criteria identify the minimum competencies required for successful performance of all full- and part-time safety personnel. The guidance requires managers to provide appropriate training for the State Safety Managers and Collateral Duty Safety Officers. It also requires field organizations to establish a Safety

Completed Audits and Linkages to Performance Goals

Audit Title	Scope and Subject	Performance Goal
GAO - Recreation Fee Demonstration Program	Use of innovative recreation fee collecting practices or pricing, and revenue distribution among field locations to meet priority needs.	01.01.01
GAO - Service First Initiative	Assessment of Service First initiative, including measurable benefits achieved to date, future plans for the program, and opportunities or obstacles for further cooperation.	01.01.02
GAO - Personal Watercraft and Snowmobile Use	Extent of use allowed on lands, regulation of use, and enforcement of laws, rules, and policies.	01.01.03
OIG - Inspection and Enforcement Program	Determine if BLM is in compliance with inspection provisions of the FOGRMA and ensure that the inactive wells are properly classified and plugged.	01.02.01 02.02.01
GAO - Northwest Forest and Interior Columbia Basin Plans	Costs, time, and effectiveness of broad ecosystem-based analyses and studies.	01.02.03
OIG - Right-of -Way Grants, BLM	Determine if BLM was processing applications efficiently and collecting fees and rents for ROWs.	01.02.04
OIG - The Adopt-A-Horse Program	Determine whether the Adopt-A-Horse Program complies with applicable laws and regulations.	01.03.03
GAO - Federal Wildfire Activities	Determine if firefighting resources are adequate.	01.04.05
GAO - Software Development for Business Needs	Determine whether BLM has adequately strengthened investment management processes and practices and systems acquisition processes.	01.05.01
OIG - Onshore Geophysical Exploration Program	Determine if fees charged by BLM for exploration are adequate and if BLM-managed lands are rehabilitated after exploration is completed.	02.02.01
GAO - Hawthorne Army Depot Land Management	Review Hawthorne Army Depot to see if it is being used for intended purposes or should be returned to the BLM for management.	02.01.02

Committee chaired by a senior management official and to designate a Safety and Health Coordinator for each Field Office and National Center. Approximately 50 percent of the State and Field Offices have established Safety Committees that are chaired by top management officials.

In addition to tracking the corrective actions associated with these material weaknesses, we continue to resolve recommendations made in GAO and OIG audits. Many of these audits are linked to our performance goals so that managers can track progress easily. A summary of these audits and their linkages to goals are presented in the table above.

3.4 Data Verification and Validation

Data validation criteria address central questions concerning the appropriateness of a goal relative to an organization's mission, and whether the goal is measurable, realistic, understandable, pertinent to decision making, and indicative of the activity being measured. Data verification centers on five critical areas: data standards and procedures, data handling, data quality, data integrity, and oversight. Each area includes an individual set of core criteria for evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of that specific aspect of data verification.

In FY 2000, we made significant improvements in validating and verifying our performance measures and information. During FY 2001, we will implement additional system modifications and quality assurance processes. Specific verification and validation efforts and planned improvements are outlined for each goal under Section 2.

Data Validation: During the development of our Strategic Plan, long-term and annual goals were reviewed by BLM staffs and managers to assess whether they were understandable realistic, measurable, and related to the mission of the organization. For the most part, our goals met these criteria and have been used for planning and budgeting purposes. During the past year, performance related to several measures was used by programs to make budget allocation decisions and set performance targets for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Through the reporting process for FY 2000, managers realized that some measures were too broad to be meaningful to field specialists. For example, the goal for meeting energy and minerals uses included as many as six output measures. Combining all of this information into one measure made it difficult to outline the complexity of the work and to validate the information in the measure. To address this for FY 2001, we split these performance measures into three separate measures, which will provide more consistency and relevance in reporting.

Verification - Policies and Procedures: During FY 2000, quarterly reporting was fully implemented. Quarterly reviews of performance data were conducted by the Deputy Director, with the State Directors and program leads reviewing the information reported for accuracy. State Offices and program leads also provided input on budget needs and other impediments to completion so that the States could meet their targets.

The BLM Deputy Director also included several annual goal performance measures in the State Directors' performance evaluations and Director's Tracking System. This information can be accessed at any time on the intranet to see how States are progressing on their targets. This information is also part of the quarterly reviews.

During FY 2000, data specifications and standards were posted on the intranet so that users could review and analyze them before making data entries. For FY 2001, the BLM built upon that and linked the data specifications to the data entry menu screens for easier and faster access. For FY 2001, specific user guides were also developed to improve the skills of data entry staff.

For FY 2001, State Offices also assigned leads for reporting performance and workload measures, and this information is now included on the Intranet site. This makes it easier to find contacts and program experts who can be accountable for reviewing and improving data.

Verification - Data Entry and Transfer: On a consistent basis, data entries are reviewed by State Office program leads and budget staff for accuracy and double entries. This quality review is especially important to ensuring that the system contains accurate performance data. National-level performance measures are verified by national program leads. We often use different information systems to derive the data that is compiled for measures. In these cases, measures are reviewed by national level program leads, and many of these systems have established quality assurance procedures.

Over the past year, the workload and performance measure MIS systems were improved, which added checks into the system and decreased the opportunity for data entry errors. For FY 2001, much of the dual entry was eliminated as the workload MIS was interfaced with the GPRA performance measure MIS. This has also been done for the law enforcement performance measure and should occur for the National Fire System before the end of FY 2001. This ensures that more of the information is housed in one system, providing program managers with the ability to review and compare.

Verification - Data Security and Integrity: All performance data have regular backup copies and procedures implemented so that information is secure. The MIS is now more reliable, and MIS security measures were implemented in the first quarter of FY 2001. The MIS has a firewall to protect the Intranet from outside intrusions to Performance MIS data. The new security module has instituted unique user IDs and passwords for national administrators, National program leads, State Offices, and Field Offices. Security levels have been implemented to allow reports, entries for targets, and/or actuals. The national and state administrators have authority to lockdown targets and/or actual accomplishments, which prevents field offices from changing targets without approval. Every quarter, a snapshot of accomplishments is taken and posted to our cost management intranet site.

Verification - Data Quality and Limitations: We have made significant strides to ensure that high quality information is available through our performance measure system. First, GPRA performance measure data is available for reporting at anytime. We have also developed data specifications for each performance measure describing standards, precision, and outputs that contribute to GPRA performance measures. Data specifications have improved as National and State program leads have become familiar with the information and understand how to use it to improve program management and budget allocations.

State program leads have adopted a vital role in managing their programs and are accountable for reporting accurate accomplishments. Field Specialists better understand performance measures because they are more clearly defined in terms of their work. In FY 2000, several measures were reported only at the end of the year. While this is reasonable for a number of goals (such as customer satisfaction surveys), it did not allow managers to see if targets were going to be met at the end of the year or if work would need to be adjusted so that targets could be met. For FY 2001, we modified several measures and reporting protocols so that quarterly reporting can be implemented more fully.

During FY 2000, 25% of performance measures were randomly chosen in two state offices and several field offices for verification. Verification reports were provided to State Directors and program leads for validation with operational system processes and performance data. Compared to previous verification efforts, it was clear that State program leads were more knowledgeable about standards and more likely to perform quality reviews. This oversight and review is improving the quality of performance data that we report.

For FY 2001, externally controlled data was minimized. We will continue to increase the interface to the performance and workload database systems to report performance data.

The basic strategy underlying our verification and validation efforts is to establish clear expectations and requirements for achieving data credibility. We will also ground test our efforts for practicality, reasonableness, and the ability to deliver accurate information to assist in our decision making.

3.5 Program Evaluations

As discussed in Section 3.3, Management Issues, we continue to address recommendations made by the GAO and OIG and work to resolve material weaknesses. Internally, we have also identified program evaluations (including management control reviews) planned for FY 2001 and the next two years. Many of these program evaluations help managers determine if they are responding to the GAO and OIG audit findings and BLM and Departmental material weaknesses. Our methodology for conducting these evaluations includes surveys, management control reviews, self-assessments, and site visits (see the Program Evaluations and Linkages table on the following page).

3.6 Capital Assets/Capital Programming

OMB Circular A-11 Part 3 requires agencies to prepare a capital asset plan and justification for certain major acquisitions. Each year the Department prepares a series of Capital Asset Plans and Justifications (Exhibit 300B) and the Departmental Overview contains the master list those items. These plans are used to justify requests for funding major capital projects and to track progress toward meeting cost, scheduling, and performance goals.

Most of our 300B projects are associated with information systems being established or refined. Completing these systems will advance our program management and organizational effectiveness and will improve data quality and monitoring. The linkages between our 300B projects and goals are outlined in the second table below.

3.7 Use of Non-Federal Parties in Preparing this Plan

No external parties were used to prepare this Performance Plan. This plan was prepared in conformance with Section 220.7 of OMB Circular A-11.

3.8 Waivers for Managerial Accountability and Flexibility

No waivers have been requested.

FY 2001 Program Evaluations and Linkages to Performance Goals

Program Evaluation	Scope	Performance Goal
Rangeland Health Evaluations and Grazing Permits	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02.03 and 01.02.02
Rangeland Improvement	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02.03
Weeds Management	Surveys and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02.03
Recreation Fee Demonstration	Surveys and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.01.01
Bonding of Non-Energy Leasable Permits and Leases	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.02.01
Land Exchange	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.05.01
Land Appraisal	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.05.02
Safety Management	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.04.04
General Management	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits Statewide	Organizational Strategies

Linkages Between 300B Projects and Goals

Project	Related Program Activity/Goal
National Integrated Land System	01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information
Wild Horse and Burro System	01.03.03 Manage Wild Horse and Burro Populations
Incident Qualification and Certification System	01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property
Legacy Re-Host 2002	01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information (Legacy Re-Host 2002 collects and reports information for all GPRA performance measures)
Management Information System	All Program Activities/Goals
Construction of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Facilities	01.01.02 Satisfy recreation users.

Appendix I

FY 2000 Annual Performance Report At-a-Glance Table

GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, ensure that 80% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 5% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.	83% of facilities in good or fair condition Accessibility performance was not measured	The BLM exceeded its goal with 83.6% of SRMAs physical facilities in good or fair condition. Performance was not reported for FY 2000 because sufficient numbers of inventories/evaluations were not completed this year to provide the baseline for necessary reporting. This information should be available in FY 2001 as BLM completes a scheduled evaluation of the program. Also, the automated tracking system was not available for FY 2000, but is planned to be on-line for FY 2001.
In FY 2000, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 84% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.	94% of recreation users satisfied 76% of users satisfied with interpretation and environmental education	The BLM met its goal with 94% of recreation users reporting that they were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience. The BLM did not meet this target. Since FY 2000 was a baseline year, the target of 84% was based on satisfaction surveys related to the overall quality of experience rather than considering the users' satisfaction related to interpretation and environmental education. The lower target is more realistic.

Boaters on Holter Lake in Montana.

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, complete 93% of actions on existing energy and mineral leases, permits, and claims consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	100% of actions on existing energy and mineral leases, permits and claims completed	The BLM exceeded its goal by timely processing leases, permits and claims, consistent with land health standards. In fact, the BLM received and processed 17% more requests than in the baseline year (FY 1998). For the most part, this is a demand driven goal, and the targets are based on 1998 baselines that may or may not reflect actual requests for permits. BLM will change the way it measures this goal so that the actual accomplishments are not compared to the 1998 baseline.
In FY 2000, issue 3,456 grazing permits or leases consistent with established land health standards.	4,190 grazing permits or leases issued	The BLM exceeded its goal. Grazing permits renewed were approximately 20% higher than planned because a portion of the permits renewed in 1999 under the authority of the 1999 appropriations rider were issued for just one or two years. A portion of these permits from 1999 were again renewed in FY 2000 for the full ten-year period. Planned permit renewals for FY 2001 anticipate this additional workload.
In FY 2000, under the established land health standards, offer 70 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest, and 29 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.	69.2 MMBF in the Pacific Northwest 12.1 MMBF outside the Pacific Northwest	The BLM substantially met its target for timber offered in the Pacific Northwest. The BLM did not meet its target for timber offered outside the Pacific Northwest. Fewer board feet of timber was offered for sale because of lower than anticipated public demand and because some proposed sales were delayed due to additional ESA consultation needs.
In FY 2000, complete 4,067 rights-of-way and process 1,182 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards.	5,490 rights-of-way (ROWs) processed 1,156 lease, permit, license and easement actions processed	The BLM exceeded its target for rights-of-way and met its target for leases, permits, licenses, and easements. In FY 2000, ROWs and lease, permit, license and easement actions on BLM lands valued $20 million total and generated $11 million in revenues to the U.S. Treasury.
In FY 2000, maintain the Authorization Processing Quality Service Index (AP_QI) for selected commercial applications and permits no more than one percentage point lower than 1995 (customer) and zero percentage points lower than 1997 (stakeholder) baselines. In FY 2000, 66% of customers and 57% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands. ***(Note: the way that BLM measured satisfaction was adjusted to provide results that are consistent with other customer survey measures.)***	67% of customers satisfied. 50% of stakeholders satisfied	The BLM met its customer satisfaction goal, but did not meet its goal for stakeholder satisfaction. The stakeholder goal is challenging for a number of reasons. First, the stakeholders surveyed represent people or organizations who have an interest in BLM products or services; not necessarily specific customers of BLM's services. Stakeholders (i.e. other agencies, political officials, industry and environmental groups) often disagree with Federal (and BLM) laws and policies and how they are implemented. These disagreements can influence service satisfaction ratings even though they are not indicative of "service."

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, improve the condition of 197 Congressionally or Administratively-designated special management areas currently at risk on the public lands and waters.	211 special management areas treated.	BLM met its target. This measure was replaced when the Strategic Plan was revised to reflect the establishment of the National Landscape Conservation System.
In FY 2000, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 49 Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 5,928 titles within six months of eligibility.	52 HMAs at AML 6,050 titles issued	The BLM met both targets. Due to emergency drought conditions in the western states, it was necessary to increase the number of scheduled gathers in the summer of 2000. These additional removals allowed BLM to bring more of the HMAs to appropriate management levels. Field offices also continued their aggressive compliance and titling program initiated in 1997. For 1998 and 1999, statistics indicate adoption success rates of 95 and 93% respectively; and a comparable success rate was achieved for 2000.
In FY 2000, restore and protect 481 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.	519 "at risk" properties restored and protected	The BLM exceeded its target. The target for this goal will decline for FY 2001 and 2002 because the properties that are scheduled for improvements will require longer term restoration and protection projects requiring more intricate and time-consuming work.
In FY 2000, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.	Five partnerships developed	BLM met its target. Such partnerships have built understanding and support for cultural and paleontological resources.
In FY 2000, 82% of recreational and educational users are satisfied with BLM's protection of significant historical, cultural, and other heritage resources.	85% of users satisfied	BLM met its target.

GPRA Program Activity: Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 87%; bridges will increase to 94%, and dams will increase to 59%. A baseline percentage for facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will be established.	84% of administrative facilities 61% of dams 92% of bridges Baseline of 59% established	The BLM met its targets for this goal for dams in fair or good condition. BLM did not meet its target for administrative facilities or bridges in fair or good condition. While completion of the CASHE system was delayed, spreadsheets were used to establish the baseline of 59% in good safety, health and environmental condition, which basically validated FY 1998 estimates.
In FY 2000, assess condition of 3% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 60% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.	4% of roads assessed 82% of roads in fair or good condition.	The BLM exceeded its targets for this goal.
In FY 2000, identify and correct physical safety hazards at zero abandoned mines and cleanup 135 hazardous materials sites on public lands.	650 abandoned mine physical safety hazards identified and corrected 290 hazardous materials cleanup actions completed.	The BLM exceeded both targets. Abandoned mine sites were identified and corrected using state AML and BLM funding. The accomplishments went far beyond the target because over 50% of the sites that need to be cleaned up are caused by illegal dumping throughout the year. The State offices based their targets on known clean-up needs. They could not predict the number of illegal dumping incidents.
In FY 2000, maintain an increase of at least 1% (to 47%) in the number of reported violations resulting in enforcement actions compared to 1999.	6% increase (52.7%) over the number of reported violations that resulted in enforcement actions	The BLM exceeded its target. In FY 2000, BLM received reports of 11,956 violations. Nearly 53% of the reported violations resulted in enforcement actions.
In FY 2000, implement 35% of Fire Management Plans, reduce the 10- year average of human caused fires to 27%, and upgrade 9 (cumulative) fire facilities to approved standards.	35% of FMPs implemented 28% of fires were human-caused. 0 fire facilities upgraded.	The BLM achieved the first part of this goal and substantially met its target by reducing human caused fires to 28% of all fires during the FY 2000 fire season. The BLM did not meet its goal of upgrading fire facilities. While none of the fire facilities were upgraded to approved standards, five contracts were awarded for these facility upgrades and four are pending. The upgrades needed may take several years for completion.

GPRA Program Activity: Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, post 335,000 public land title records on the Internet (2,585,000 cumulative), providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.	Over 335,000 records posted	The BLM met its goal by posting just over 335,000 public land title records on the Internet. The length of time needed to reach this long-term goal may be extended due to slightly lower funding for this effort and the added maintenance needed for the system given the tremendous use and demand for the information.
In FY 2000, complete 6% of requested boundary surveys to support resource/land transactions, collect 78% of townships with boundaries in digital format, and integrate 7% of townships with county and U.S. Forest Service data.	9% of boundary surveys digitized 84% of townships with boundaries digitized 7% of townships integrated	The BLM met its targets for this goal. Meeting these targets was instrumental in helping to download over 200,000 townships of data into multiple data bases across the country to support applications ranging from wilderness, open space, recreation, and commercial activities, to tax assessment and 911 emergency dispatch.

GPRA Program Activity: Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, establish and maintain 23 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes in the management of tribal minerals, cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.	24 Native American agreements established and maintained.	The BLM met its goal and will continue its commitment to establish and maintain additional agreements over the next two years.
In FY 2000, complete 95% of actions on existing energy and mineral leases and permits on Indian lands while protecting/ enhancing environmental values and minimizing future liabilities.	90%	The BLM did not meet its goal. For the most part, this is a demand-driven goal, and the targets are based on 1998 baselines that may or may not reflect actual requests from tribes for permits. BLM will change the way it measures this goal so that the actual accomplishments are not compared to the 1998 baseline.
In FY 2000, complete 95,127 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in support of local community and State economic needs.	99,622 acres of land disposal and conveyance completed	The BLM met its goal. This goal was changed in the Strategic Plan to differentiate between Alaskan and non-Alaskan disposals and conveyances.

GPRA Program Activity: Understand the Condition of the Public Lands

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, assess the condition of public lands in 0 priority sub-basins.	0	BLM did not target accomplishment for this goal for FY 2000. The BLM did begin to develop a cost-effective method (sub-basin review) to assess the condition and use of the public lands.
In FY 2000, evaluate 24% of BLM's existing land use plans (LUPs) and associated NEPA documents; develop or update 6 land use plans to reflect new information; and ensure that 22% land use plans contain habitat conservation strategies (cumulative totals). ***(Note: percents were converted to numbers to make measurement easier)***	18% of LUPs evaluated 3 LUPs developed or updated 10%, or 17, LUPs with HCP (cumulative)	The BLM did not meet the first two targets. A target for completion of the last measure in the goal was not established, and the goal was discontinued because it was redundant with other measures. These accomplishments were lower than planned in part due to resources being allocated to fires. The BLM did not meet its goal of updated land use plans because the creation of new monument designations altered the information needed to complete the land use plans. In addition, litigation slowed the progress on some of the accomplishments. The BLM anticipates meeting these goals for the next few years because additional resources were provided through the appropriations process.

GPRA Program Activity: Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

FY 2000 Annual Goal	Actual Accomplishments	Comments
In FY 2000, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands; remediate 64 abandoned mines and plug/reclaim 9 orphan well sites.	68 abandoned mine land sites remediated 35 orphan wells or sites reclaimed or plugged	BLM met its first target and exceeded the second target for this goal. There were 14 sites/wells that were plugged or reclaimed in Wyoming. In addition to those, the Department of Energy plugged/reclaimed a total of 21 sites using their own funds, while 8 orphan wells were eliminated because a new operator assumed the responsibility for plugging them.
In FY 2000, treat 300,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes, and treat 199,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds/ undesirable plants.	165,900 acres treated with wildland fire, prescribed burn and mechanical fuels. 290,000 acres treated for noxious weeds.	BLM did not meet its target for hazardous fuels reduction. Over the summer of 2000, the Secretary of the Interior placed a moratorium on prescribed fire which occurred during the peak of the spring burning season. A lack of days meeting appropriate prescriptive criteria and the extreme fall fire season also contributed to the reduction. BLM exceeded its target by treating 290,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Appendix 2

FY 2001 Final Annual Performance Plan At-a-Glance Table

GPRA Program Activity: 01.01 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition.	In FY 2001, 81% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.	There is no change for either performance indicator.	97,400
.02 By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.	In FY 2001, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.	No change for the first performance indicator. The target of 85% of recreational users satisfied with the interpretation and environmental education in SRMAs was decreased based on additional performance information from FY 2000.	
.03 By FY 2005, 55 land use plans have updated OHV designations decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.	In FY 2001, 14 land use plans have updated OHV designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	

This underwater viewing structure gives visitors a fish-eye view of fingerlings and juvenile salmon. Photo by John Craig

GPRA Program Activity: 01.02 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, authorize 29,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 63,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 33,000 energy and mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on Federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2001, authorize 24,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 51,700 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 24,700 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	Internal reviews and auditors assessments indicated different interpretations of the FY 2000 measure. This change made the measure easier to understand by moving from a percentage to actual numbers.	250,400
.02 By FY 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by including provisions in 9,113 grazing authorization renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.	In FY 2001, issue 2,740 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.	The target of 1,646 was increased based on additional performance information from FY 2000 and a more final assessment of the workload for FY 2001.	
.03 By FY 2005, consistent with land health standards, annually offer for sale on a decadal average, 211 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF outside the Pacific Northwest (public domain lands).	In FY 2001, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 70 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in Pacific Northwest and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.	The targets were decreased from 211 MMBF and 32 MMBF due to litigation in the Pacific Northwest and decreased demand for sales from the public domain forests.	
.04 By FY 2005, annually process 6,500 rights-of-way and 1,000 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2001, complete 5,700 rights-of-way and process 865 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	The targets of 4,067 ROWs and 1,182 permits were increased due to better performance information that anticipates a higher demand.	
.05 By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	In FY 2001, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	The measure was changed to make it consistent with other customer satisfaction measures. The levels of accomplishment correspond directly with the measures in the FY 2001 APP.	

GPRA Program Activity: 01.03 Preserve natural and cultural heritage resources

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, establish management goals, objectives, and actions to achieve compliance with the authorizing legislation or proclamation for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System units.	In FY 2001, perform legislation and proclamation conformance reviews for 29 National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs). Establish management goals, objectives, and actions for 2 of the NCAs and NMs.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	160,200
.02 By FY 2005, assess the condition of 50% of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and implement critical management actions in areas at risk.	In FY 2001, assess the condition of 145 of the ACECs and implement 62 management actions in the ACECs to improve condition (cumulative totals)	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	
.03 By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas.	In FY 2001, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 79 (or 40%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, by removing and successfully placing excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.	The target of 93 HMAs at AML was decreased to 79 based on a better estimate of workload and reproduction rates for wild horses and burros. There is no change in the second performance indicator.	
.04 By FY 2005, restore and protect 1,354 at-risk cultural and paleontological treasures on the public lands.	In FY 2001, restore and protect 278 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.	The target for this goal decreased because the properties scheduled for improvements will require longer-term restoration and fewer will be completed in FY 2001.	
.05 By FY 2005, annually conduct "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories on 25,000 acres of public lands.	In FY 2001, conduct 63,800 acres of "proactive" (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	
.06 By FY 2005, ensure that collections at 18% of the non-Federal curatorial facilities housing BLM cultural and paleontological collections are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.	In FY 2001, make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities (cumulative total is 10 partnerships).	There is no change for this performance indicator.	
.07 By FY 2005, 75% of surveyed visitors understand the purpose of the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and 80% are satisfied with BLM's management of these areas.	In FY 2001, develop protocol and test survey instrument on visitor knowledge and satisfaction for each National Conservation Area and National Monument.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	

GPRA Program Activity: 01.04 Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 99% of bridges, and 68% of dams will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Eighty-five percent of facilities will be in good safety, health, and environmental condition.	In FY 2001, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%, dams will increase to 61%, and bridges will increase to 95%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 70%.	There is no change for the first three indicators. The target for the last performance indicator was increased from 61% due to increased funding.	985,900
.02 By 2005, assess the condition of 100% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and prospective road closures. Improve 70% of roads to be in good or fair condition.	In FY 2001, assess the condition of 20% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures and improve 75% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.	There is no change for the first indicator. The target for the second indicator was increased to reflect additional funding.	
.03 By FY 2005, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and cumulatively clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites on public lands.	In FY 2001, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 350 abandoned mines and clean up 160 hazardous materials sites on public lands (cumulative totals are 1,000 abandoned mine and 440 hazardous materials sites).	The target for the abandoned mine measure was increased from 10 based on the decision to include sites that are corrected in cooperation with state and other Federal agencies.	
.04 By FY 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands.	In FY 2001, investigate and take enforcement action on 49% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.	There is no change in the target.	
.05 By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. The total acreage to have the natural ecological process restored by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2003. ***(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)***	In FY 2001, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 3% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2001, 52 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. ***(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)***	The measures were modified based on additional funding and the need to track performance consistently across the Department of the Interior.	

GPRA Program Activity: 01.05 Improve land, resource, and title information

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, post 4,260,000 public land title records to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research.	In FY 2001, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.	The target was decreased because less funding was committed to this effort.	53,000
.02 By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	In FY 2001, provide accessibility to 10% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	
.03 By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition and use of BLM lands for six priority program areas.	In FY 2001, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition and use of BLM lands for one priority program areas.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	
.04 By FY 2005, conduct E-Government in 12 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	In FY 2001, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 4 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	

The terrain within the Santa Rosa Mountains Wilderness in California blends desert and mountain environments together to form unique plant habitats, which thrive in riparian oases. The area supports the largest herd of Peninsular bighorn sheep in the United States. Mule deer can be found throughout the coniferous forests growing along the higher elevations of the range. Great horned owls, prairie falcons, and golden eagles nest and forage throughout the entire wilderness. Reptiles, including frogs, toads, and the desert slender salamander, also live in this desert setting.

GPRA Program Activity: 01.06 Provide economic and technical assistance

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, establish and maintain 45 formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals and cadastral survey and for administering public lands.	In FY 2001, establish and maintain 25 formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals and cadastral survey and for administering public lands.	There is no change in the target.	250,300
.By 2005, process 5,300 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,200 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands annually.	In FY 2001, process 4,500 energy and mineral post lease actions and complete 3,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.	Internal reviews and auditor assessments indicated different interpretations of the FY 2000 measure. This change made the measure easier to understand by moving from a percentage to actual numbers.	
.03 By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposal and land conveyance actions outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.	In FY 2001, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 250,000 acres of projected land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.	This goal was modified in the Strategic Plan to identify land conveyances in Alaska.	

GPRA Program Activity: 02.01 Understand the condition of the Public lands

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, assess the condition of the public lands within 150 priority sub-basins.	In FY 2001, assess the condition of public lands in 10 priority sub-basins.	The long-term goal in the Strategic Plan was changed from 200 to 150 based on a refined definition of priority sub-basins.	250,800
.02 By 2002, review 100% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents. By FY 2005, prepare 29 new land use plans and amend 26 existing plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	In FY 2001, evaluate 50% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents; develop 3 new land use plans and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	The target for evaluating plans was increased due to additional funding. The other two performance measures and targets were modified to focus planning efforts on the priority workloads.	

GPRA Program Activity: 02.02 Restore at risk resources and maintain functioning systems

Long-Term Goal	FY 2001 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2001 APP	FY 2001 Enacted ($000's)
.01 By FY 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet state/tribal water quality standards.	In FY 2001, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 10 watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet state/tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines and plug/reclaim 15 orphan well sites.	The first target was decreased from 80 to 10 watersheds based on a refined definition of priority sub-basins. The other two targets are essentially the same.	98,700
.02 By FY 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY 2001, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 100 watersheds within priority sub-basins.	The target was changed from 800 to 100 based on a refined definition of priority sub-basins.	
.03 By 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY 2001, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 390,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 235,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds/undesirable plants.	The target was changed from 200 to 50 based on a refined definition of priority sub-basins. The next two targets were increased based on additional funding.	
.04 By FY 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."	In FY 2001, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 50 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."	This is a new goal from the Strategic Plan.	

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For More Information, Please Contact

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Bureau of Land Management
Main Interior Building, LS-1000
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
dave_mcwhirter@blm.gov

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